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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAYOR AND THE EXCISE

He Asks Liquor Men to Aid in Settling the Sunday Question.

SOME DEALERS MISUNDERSTAND HIM

He Advises Less Violation of Law, but Does Not Promise Protection —A Uniform Policy Would be to Their Advantage.

Mayor Strong took up the troublesome excise question yesterday. He talked matters over with a committee of the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, and an interesting talk it was.

As a result of the talk, some of the members of the committee got the idea that the Mayor would be willing to have the saloons open from 2 o'clock P. M. till 11 P. M. on Sundays if they were kept strictly closed for the rest of the day.

The Mayor, however, said, after the meeting, that he did not mean to assure the dealers of protection in violating the law by selling on Sunday.

"I would not guarantee them that," he said. "I thought that if I could get them to close up half the day on Sunday they would only sin half as much as before, and that would be a step in the way of reform."

The engagement for the conference was made last week, and the liquor dealers' committee called at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The committee was made up of Henry Hirsch, President of the association; Morris Tekulsky, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association; B. T. Kearns, Daniel Holland, ex-Alderman Frank G. Renn, John McGarry, Bernard Courtney, and Christopher Boylan.

Mr. Tekulsky did most of the talking.

The liquor dealers made a semicircle about the Mayor's chair, and President Hirsch opened the proceedings by asking for the appointment of a new Excise Commission. He requested that the Mayor give his views on the excise law and the liquor traffic. The Mayor said that he would make no appointments until the Power of Removal bill had become a law, and he added that he had more applications from men who want to be members of the Excise Commission then he had for any other Commissionership.

"The number," said the Mayor, "is now between eighty and ninety. It is a mystery to me why these places are so sought after. I want to investigate and find out why the Excise Commissionerships are so attractive. Are you all retailers?"

The committeemen said they were.

"Do any of you pay anything to get your licenses aside from the regular fee?" asked the Mayor.

The committeemen said they did not.

Mr. Tekulsky said that if the Mayor had any such suspicions he should at once put new Commissioners in office.

Mayor Strong said he had the opinion of good lawyers that the present Commissioners could not be removed without legislative enactment until May 1. He added that he would not act until his rights were fully determined.

"We are as anxious as you are to get a good Excise Board," said Mr. Tekulsky. "We shall not go to the extent of recommending any one for appointment. All we ask is that the Excise Commissioners you appoint be honest and just. If they are they will discriminate honestly and justly.

"I am going to try and name such a Board. By the way, boys, do any of you keep open on Sundays?" said the Mayor with a quick turn of the subject.

Everybody smiled, including the Mayor.

Mr. Tekulsky replied: "There may be only one or two among us who can honestly say that he has not ordered his place of business kept closed on Sunday."

"Well, never mind. That may be a delicate point to touch on," said the Mayor. "The fact is that you are in a business which is just as legitimate as any other, and you should be protected in your rights, which is well defined by law. Now, you must consider that there is scarcely any business enterprise in the city which is prosecuted more than six days in the week. You have it in your own hands to help me in an effort to secure a fair and just regulation of your business. I do not doubt that you are all interested in good government. I have not had a better-looking lot of men before me since I took office. I do not say this by way of 'taffy,' either. The point which we are aiming at is a proper regulation of the business in which you are engaged. Where laws exist they should be enforced, and if they are not proper laws they should be amended. Personally, I favor the Dow law, which is in force in Ohio."

"That has been greatly overrated, Sir," said Mr. Tekulsky. "It was the result of accident. The temperance people got the Ohio Constitution amended so that liquor licenses could not be granted. The temperance folks thought that meant prohibition, but it meant free rum, and the only recourse was to get a tax put on the traffic. When the liquor dealers got it they did not want it changed. I take it that the greatest objection to the saloon is the part it plays in politics, and nowhere is the saloon so much in politics as in Ohio. So fearful are the liquor dealers of a change in the law that they keep a paid lobby constantly at Columbus.

"Any law will work well which will deal justly with the trade. The retail liquor dealers do not want to keep their places open on Sunday, but the law of demand and supply operates to keep them open. We are desirous to help you, Mr. Mayor, but if the members of our association close up the dealers outside would benefit by securing the business. We tried it in Mayor Hewitt's time for six Sundays, but our trade only went to the other dealers."

Mr. Tekulsky then went on to contend that the saloons were blamed for too much of the trouble of this world.

"They are to blame for a good deal of it. As the boy said, 'I'm fornenst you on that,'" said the Mayor.

Still, Mr. Tekulsky thought that the saloons got too much of the blame. Then he had something to say about drug stores that sell liquor and confectionery stores that sell liquor to women. The Mayor wanted to know how many men there were in the association, and was told it has 3,500 members. He was also told that the Sunday law could be evaded in a thousand different ways.

"I suppose," said the Mayor, "a thirsty man will travel a great way to get a drink."

President Hirsch then took up the subject of Sunday arrests, and wanted to know if something could not be done to prevent so many as there were last Sunday, when 334 men were arrested.

Mr. Tekulsky put in this statement: "Until the police began to make arrests for Sunday selling not a dollar was paid in blackmail by a liquor dealer. The blackmail of liquor dealers was never known until Mr. Murray was made Police Inspector. When Mr. Murray was made Superintendent the number of excise arrests jumped from 1,200 to 7,000 a year, and Superintendent Murray was presented by Dr. Crosby's society with a big set of engrossed resolutions. Yet at that time the Superintendent's men were holding court in hallways, imposing and collecting fines from saloon keepers."

"Did not the arrests do any good?"

"They worked harm. They resulted in the corruption of the police force which has been so much complained of," said Mr. Tekulsky. "Why, on a 'dry' Sunday,' you will see more drunken men on the streets than at any other time."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I have been in the habit of spending my Sundays at home, but I guess I'll have to get out and see what is going on."

Mr. Hirsch wanted the Mayor to talk with Superintendent Byrnes on the subject of arrests, but the Mayor did not seem to hear him.

"You must understand, boys," said the Mayor, "that we have got to have a lot of help from you in getting freer excise legislation. Remember that you are firing against the best element of the community. You make the most money out of men who do not get drunk, do you not?"

The committeemen all said they abhored drunken men.

"If you will consider that fact, it may help us in getting on to some reform platform, some common hunting ground, where we can all be comfortable and where we can arrange these matters satisfactorily all around. I realize that it will be pretty hard work to pass a law which will permit you to sell beer, but not whisky. Now, if I were you, I would get together and agree on some policy, some plan for the regulation of the conduct of your business on Sundays—for instance, sales between 2 o'clock and 11 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and evenings,"

"Make it 1 o'clock," said Mr. Holland.

"I am not going to recommend any hours," said the Mayor. "What I want you to do is to agree on some rules, and it will help us in settling this question."

Speaking as to the kind of Excise Commissioners he proposed to appoint, the Mayor said:

"If I keep my present idea, and I believe I will, I shall appoint strong, able men to fill the places; men who are quite capable of formulating a proper excise bill themselves; high-toned, broad-minded men. They will be approachable, honest, and just."

"That the kind of a board we want," said Mr. Tekulsky.

"Personally," said the Mayor, "I would like to see the saloons closed on Sunday, but I realize that I alone am not to be considered, and that others have rights."

Mr. Tekulsky said that in Syracuse the saloons are not molested if they only keep open after 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, and that a similar plan was in operation in Rochester and Buffalo. He wanted to know why New-York City dealers could not be treated in the same way.

"Who would protect us from the societies?" asked Mr. Boylan.

"What societies?" asked Mr. Tekulsky.

"Dr. Parkhurst's," said Mr. Boylan.

"Dr. Parkhurst means to be fair," said the Mayor.

"I believe Dr. Parkhurst wants something in the way of a law that will give us just about what we are talking about," said Mr. Tekulsky.

The Mayor thought that 1 o'clock might be too early to open saloons on Sunday afternoons, for all church services were not always over at that hour.

"You boys," he said to the committeemen, "can do something to help me to lessen the severe public criticism which would follow a radical change in the law. If you will get together and agree on hours for Sunday business, we will see if we cannot make some progress toward harmonizing the good people of the city to the change."

"How about other dealers who are not members of the association?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"Do you not think I can make the others come into line with the aid of the Police Department?" asked the Mayor.

Mr. Tekulsky said that there were about 1,500 places owned by brewers, in which the proprietors changed many times a year. He thought it would be hard to bring these men into line, for they did not look upon their holdings as permanent. Mr. Tekulsky then told the Mayor that his proposition was a very fair one. "It is something more than we ever received from the City of New-York before," he said. Then he started to say that within the last two or three years the saloon keepers did not have to pay blackmail, when Mayor Strong interrupted and said:

"If I find that a police officer has accepted a bribe of even $1 from any one for any purpose, I will have him up before Recorder Goff or one of the other Judges."

After some further discussion, the Mayor again advised the dealers not to let their customers drink too much, and added:

"Study this proposition and come back to me in two weeks and talk it over with me. I will be ready and willing to meet you every two weeks for the next three years if it is necessary in order to settle these matters."

As the committee went out, what some of its members said to the reporters indicated that they were of the opinion that they could keep open on Sunday within the hours named, but the Mayor made it clear afterward that he had promised no immunity. The liquor dealers will prepare a bill at once on the lines suggested by the talk with the Mayor and will hurry it to Albany.

BOTH THE DUELISTS INJURED

Gov. Evans's Brother and ex-Gov. Tillman's Nephew Fire Three Times at Each Other—A Personal Difference.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15.—A serious shooting affray occurred between Barnard B. Evans, younger brother of Gov. John Cary Evans, and Capt. James H. Tillman, nephew of ex-Gov. Tillman and son of ex-Congressman George D. Tillman, last evening, about 7 o'clock, in the office of Attorney Simpkins, at Edgefield. It is a remarkable affair considering the political alliance between the Senator-elect and the present Governor, but there were no politics involved in the difficulty. Gov. Evans has hastened to Edgefield.

From all that can be ascertained here, Tillman fired the first shot. Evans dodged, and the bullet went through his hat; then several more shots were exchanged at close range, each man firing three times. Evans was shot through the shoulder, but it is said the wound is not serious. One bullet took effect in Tillman's chin and another in his back. How serious the wounds of the men are it is impossible to ascertain.

There has been bad blood between the two young men for a year past, arising from a personal difference which developed at a german in Edgefield during the 1893-4 holiday season. This seems to have been the real cause of the shooting.

Mr. Harper Still Improving.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 15.—The improvement which showed yesterday in the condition of Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Life Association, who is ill at this place, continued throughout the day.

WHY GORMAN HATES HILL

The New-Yorker Has Been a Thorn in His Side Many Years.

SPOILS HIS PRESIDENTIAL PLANS

Scorns His Leadership in the Senate—Despises His Sugar Trust Ways — Knows Him Through and Through.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—There were many persons in the vast audience that yesterday occupied the galleries of the Senate Chamber who enjoyed the sparring between Gorman and Hill, who also regretted it as Democrats, who hoped that the Fifty-third Congress would do something to redeem its record for failure to appreciate the necessity for party action if there was to be any hope inspired for future success. To these observers the spectacle was painful, while it was entertaining.

Gorman was inspired by two motives. He is intensely hostile to and jealous of Hill. He hated Hill for the invasion of the Presidential field while he was still Governor of New-York, and this feeling was intensified by the attitude of the Hill column at Chicago, which made it impossible for Gorman to develop the boom which he had carefully cultivated, and which depended for success upon the opening of sundry boxes of lithographic portraits of Gorman, which were never opened, but were returned to Baltimore as they arrived.

This hostility was increased in the session of 1893, when Hill refused to be led into the Gorman compromise that contemplated the issue of $200,000,000 of the bonds which he now says are inadmissible, because they would increase the permanent indebtedness of the Government. Hill's course toward the sugar combination was offensive to Gorman, who was the head and front of the clique that coerced the Democrats until they were compelled to accept the terms of the Sugar Trust or see the session pass without a tariff bill. In all the condemnation that Gorman and his "pals"—Smith and Brice—have invited upon the Senate, Hill has kept his skirts clear. He knew when he spoke yesterday just how well the country was convinced that Gorman's chief idea in forcing the Senate tariff scheme was to advance the interests of the sugar people.

Gorman fears that Hill will acquire increased popularity, while he is losing the place of leader, to which he has aspired for several years. Nothing could have been more cruel than Hill's references to Gorman as the man responsible for the abject surrender of the majority to the minority. Jealousy of Hill is at the bottom of the opposition by Gorman to the proposition to change the rules so as to enable the majority to say when legislation shall be perfected. Should the majority decide that, it would insist upon carrying out a party plan. Gorman could not accept such a proposition without being inconsistent and at odds with his lifelong desire to compromise every bill which provokes opposition.

Gorman, appealing piteously—as Hill described it—to the minority to help the Democrats, soon to be the minority, only half expressed Gorman's full trust in the party of the minority. There is more than a suspicion that he will greet with pleasure the appearance in the Senate of a Republican majority. He always has fared better under a Republican Administration than any other Democrat, except one. He knows, however, that the Republicans will not return his complimentary allusions by asking him, as a leader of the Democratic minority, to indicate what legislation the Democrats will kindly allow the Republicans to put through. But his instincts on the great question of tariff reform are those of the Republicans. The sugar Republicans, who will control the Senate when the Republicans shall come in, will be just as sure of Gorman as they are now. He and Hill are likely to be just as far apart in the Fifty-fourth Congress as they are now. Gorman will win aginst Hill, for the New-York Senator will stand where his State does on the tariff.

Gorman's hostility to the President deepens his opposition to Hill, whom he recognizes now as one of the friends of the President, who has been no friend of Gorman since Gorman made his notorious speech against the President and the Wilson bill, which the President approved. The impression is among Democrats that it is necessary only to find out what the President wants to learn just exactly what the Senator from Maryland—with two votes—is opposed to.

THE REPUBLICAN ULTIMATUM

Decision of a Conference Held in Senator Sherman's Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It was said today by a Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee that Mr. Sherman, at to-day's meeting, submitted a bill that he believed would satisfy his party associates; but a Republican Senator said to-night that this statement was misleading. Mr. Sherman did not, he said, submit a bill, but had a simple memorandum of that which the Republicans might be willing to do when the proper time should come, and, in order that there might be no mistake about it, he had written out two sections of his proposed bill, so that the members of the committee might scrutinize its verbiage.

These sections provide for the issue of bonds for the purpose of maintaining the reserve and for the current expenses of the Treasury, the amount to be within a certain limit and to be sold at not less than par, at 3 per cent. interest.

The other essential feature provides for the increase of national bank circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation.

The Republican members in the afternoon conferred in Senator Sherman's room and discussed the situation. They were unanimous in the conclusion that the time had not come for Republicans to offer any suggestions to the Democrats. If the Democrats could not agree upon any measure, and if, after consulting and conferring together, they admitted that the case was hopeless in their hands, then the Republicans would make known what they would do and what sort of a measure they would support.

They would join the Democrats in two different methods of raising revenues for the Treasury. One would provide for an increase in the revenues from customs, and the other for an issue of bonds pure and simple to tide the Treasury over its troublesome times until Congress should again meet.

This ultimatum of the Republicans will be made known to the Democrats at the next meeting of the committee.

Death of Bishop Gilooly.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—The Most Rev. Lawrence Gillooly, Catholic Bishop of Elphin, died in Sligo this evening.

HUSBAND AND WIFE KILLED

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitridge, Trying to Escape from Their Burning House, Fall to the Pavement.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Thomas Whitridge and his young wife were almost instantly killed this morning at their home, 13 West Biddle Street. Fire was seen in the rear of the house at 4 o'clock, and a policeman aroused the occupants. Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge were on the second floor and tried to escape by the stairway, but smoke and flames filled the halls and made egress in that direction impossible.

With the flames approaching them rapidly, the man and woman stood at the corner front window watching the efforts of the firemen to raise a ladder for their rescue. Their cries could be heard, although their faces were most of the time hidden by the dense volumes of smoke that rolled out of the windows. The firemen worked frantically and ran up a ladder, while others began to stretch the rope nets across the sidewalk. Scorched and blinded, Mr. Whitridge caught his wife about the waist and grasped the ladder with the other hand, before a fireman could mount to the window. In his excitement, or because he could not sustain the combined weight of both, Mr. Whitridge released his hold upon the ladder and the two forms plunged to the pavement, twenty feet below, striking on their heads. Mrs. Whitridge was instantly killed and Mr. Whitridge died half an hour later, without regaining consciousness.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated or defective furnace. It had made great headway before it was discovered, and flames were bursting from the roof of the house while the firemen were making their unavailing attempt at rescue.

Mr. Whitridge was a son of John A. Whitridge, and was associated with his father in the banking and brokerage business at 245 East German Street. Mrs. Whitridge was formerly Miss Bessie Shoemaker. They were married not quite a year ago. Mr. Whitridge was Consul of Chile and Vice Consul of Denmark in this city. He was a member of the Baltimore Club and one of the most popular and prominent men in Baltimore society. He was a Governor of the Bachelors' Cotillion Club.

POPULIST AND REPUBLICAN

North Carolina Will Have a Senator from Each Party.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—The Senatorial question in this State was settled this afternoon by the nomination of Marion Butler to succeed Senator Ransom for the long term. The Populist caucus met in the House end of the Capitol, and invited the Republican caucus, then in the Senate wing, to meet it in joint session. Butler was then nominated by acclamation, without a shade of opposition.

Pritchard, having last night been named by the Republicans, was nominated for the short term. Butler is thirty-two and Pritchard thirty-seven years of age. It is thought now that the bitterness stirred up by the caucus last night may cause some difference between the Holton and Pritchard factions in the Legislature, and, moreover, that the fusion having served the ends of the leaders, they will now turn their eyes upon themselves, and possibly drift apart. This is what the Democrats hope for. But now the two parties present a solid front.

RESCUED THE MOTHER AND CHILD

Fireman Behler Saves Two Persons from a Burning Tenement.

A fire started in the tailor's shop of Manuelo Galino, in the tenement, at 409 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, early yesterday morning, that did damage to the amount of $8,000, and made sixteen families homeless.

The supposition is that some rags near the stove, igniting, caused the fire. It burned fiercely after it had gotten under way, and caused the firemen considerable trouble. The tenants had barely time to make their escape from the building.

When the flames were at their height, a frenzied young Italian woman, with her child in her arms, appeared at one of the top windows. With great difficulty, and no little personal danger, Fireman William Behler of Engine Company No. 36 climbed from a window of the house adjoining and rescued the mother and child.

The building was owned by Michael Ganley of 330 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and was said to be insured.

West Virginia Will Not Negotiate.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 15.—By unanimous vote this morning the House passed a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Edmiston of Lewis County, declining to enter into negotiations with Virginia on the State debt matter, on the basis proposed in a communication from Gov. O'Ferrall. In order to kill the debt proposition, a motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution and lay the reconsideration on the table was unanimously passed.

Two Sudden Deaths in Geneseo.

GENESEO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Two very sudden deaths occurred in this village this morning. Dr. M. C. Rowland, a prominent physician, and Robert Gray, a well-known citizen, died within five minutes of each other, and both from heart disease. Dr. Rowland expired first, and Mr. Gray, his next-door neighbor, was summoned, and, while he was trying to awaken a third neighbor, fell dead on the steps.

Heavy Deed of Trust Filed.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 15.—The Deitrich syndicate has filed a deed of trust in the Recorder's office for $2,000,000 in favor of the Central Trust Company of New-York. Accompanying the document is a deed conveying the Fort Wayne, Anderson, Bluffton, Montpeller, Camden, and Park Place natural gas plants and wells and the lines leading to those cities.

Garroted on Chicago's Main Street.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Lee Cook, a locomotive engineer of Monticello, Ill., who came to this city a few days ago with nearly $4,000 with which he intended going into business, was garroted and robbed of the entire sum and a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar watch, on State Street, near the business centre, yesterday afternoon.

Dinner to the Grace Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Eyre gave a dinner party at the Hotel Majestic last night to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Miss Lulu Grace, Mrs. E. Gilchirst, J. P. Grace, Russell Grace, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grace, Miss Olive Grace, James Grace, Frank Grace, and Mrs. T. O. Connor Sloane, and others.

She Attended Washington's Funeral.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Sullivan died to-day after a short illness, aged 100 years and 5 months. She was the mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom survive. She attended President Washington's funeral, and was a member of Bishop Asbury's church when he was the first Bishop of the Methodist Church in America.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS

Abrupt Resignation of the President of the Republic.

CASIMIR-PERIER STARTLES PARIS

Official Communication Made by Him to the Public and Authoritative Impressions and Opinions.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of President of the French Republic. He announced his resignation this evening at a specially-summoned meeting of the Cabinet, having previously informed M. Challemel-Lacour, the President of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but it was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation.

The following official communication, dictated or written by M. Casimeir-Perier, was made public before midnight:

"The President of the Republic has taken the resolution to resign his official function. Yesterday's proceedings and vote in the Chamber of Deputies are in his eyes but

Paul Casimir-Perier,
Who Resigned Yesterday the Presidency of the French Republic.

secondary incidents of the struggle that has begun against parliamentary régime and public liberty.

"He had hoped that the President of the Republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles, and that the political confidence of all parties would give the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those, who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself, would undertake the defense of the First Magistrate of the State.

"He has requested the Ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor.

"Charles Dupuy, President of the Council, has informed the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the decision of the President of the Republic, and they are to convoke Parliament with urgency."

M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, courteously allowed himself to be interviewed by the United Press correspondent late this evening, notwithstanding the great pressure of business suddenly thrust upon him by the President's resignation.

He said that it had not yet been decided whether to convoke the National Assembly to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier for the 18th, or 19th inst. He will probably announce the date to-morrow on the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference, in his public communication, to his inability to defend himself in the Presidency, may, according to trustworthy information obtained by the United Press correspondent, be explained by the fact that, as he was a Sub-Secretary of State in the Cabinet which concluded the railway convention in 1883, he regards the adverse vote on the subject in the Chamber on Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the Cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this be the true reason of his resignation or not, it proves to what lengths he is prepared to go against the Socialists, whom he regards as aiming at a revolution.

When the United Press correspondent left the Chamber of Deputies at 7:30 o'clock this evening, not the slightest suspicion of M. Casimir-Perier's intention to resign had been even remotely suggested, so that the announcement, when made, came like a thunderclap from a clear sky.

Extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated, but considered it certain that M. Casimir-Perier would be re-elected if he would be a candidate again. Otherwise, there is a consensus of opinion that Henri Brisson is certain to be elected to the Presidency of the republic.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been summoned to meet to-morrow afternoon to receive a communication from the Government. M. Casimir-Perier's message tendering his resignation will be read in the Senate by Minister Guérin and in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Dupuy.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Morning Post will publish the following dispatch from Paris concerning the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier:

"When M. Casimir-Perier received M. Challemel-Lacour, he had already determined to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour vainly tried to influence M. Casimir-Perier to alter his decision, and left the Palais de l'Elysée greatly distressed.

"Ministers Dupuy, Leygues, Poincaré, Mercier, Faure, and Guerin visited the President separately and urged him to reconsider his determination, but their efforts were futile. M. Dupuy later made a final appeal, and was closeted with the President for three-quarters of an hour. He tried every argument, but M. Casimir-Perier remained obdurate.

"Then M. Spuller, who was largely influential in inducing M. Casimir-Perier to form a Ministry in 1893, visited the President and reiterated the arguments of the others.

"MM. Dupuy and Spuller obtained a promise from the President that he would withhold his resignation until 10:30 P. M. When they were leaving the President's palace the two met the President's mother in the corridor, and begged her to entreat her son to remain. The mother promised to exercise all her influence, and it is reported that she had an affecting interview with her son.

"Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock M. Casimir-Perier wrote briefly to M. Dupuy, saying that his decision was irrevocable, and requesting him to communicate a statement to the press. The streets were somewhat crowded, but until the semi-official note announcing the President's resignation was displayed in the windows of the newspaper offices the reports about the President were generally not credited. The truth made a disagreeable impression."

The Daily News will say in an editorial:

"There is nothing to justify M. Casimir-Perier in regarding recent events as proof of a want of trust in him. He has deserted his post at a time of difficulty and anxiety, plunging France into political confusion, rather than stick to his onerous duties."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"M. Casimir Perier has submitted to the Ministry a sketch of his message to be read to the Chambers to-morrow. He refers to the patriotic spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called, without having sought it. 'I had the single-minded wish,' he says, 'to be, not a man of party, but a man of all France; to defend order, seeking inspiration from the example of the lamented Carnot. But, to my deep sorrow, I found that I pleased no party. I was attacked on every side. The attacks varied in form, but all showed a personal ill will.'

"The chief candidate for the Presidency will be Henri Brisson. The National Assembly may desire to re-elect M. Casimir-Perier, but he will probably refuse to come forward. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is also mentioned, but he was an important member of the Cabinet of 1883. M. Dupuy wished M. Challemel-Lacour to stand, but the latter dislikes the idea. Public order does not seem to be threatened. There is nothing absolutely dangerous in the situation, but France needs quiet."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The cable advices from Paris to the United Press this evening announcing that the retirement of the Dupuy Ministry had culminated in the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, was an altogether unlooked-for and astounding piece of intelligence to diplomats and officials generally, whose first information on the subject was communicated to them by the United Press.

The State Department was without advices as to the resignation of the French President, and the news dispatch which was handed to Secretary Gresham early in the evening was far ahead of any advices received at the department.

President Cleveland was not aware of the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier until advised by telephone by the United Press.

It is felt in official quarters in Washington that there is nothing that may be said by members of our Government except to express the hope that the affair is not of a character to occasion any permanent distress to the sister republic.

If the resignation of the President is final and beyond recall, the United Chambers will take such patriotic action in the election of his successor as will redound to continued welfare and happiness of the French nation. Official advices are expected to be received to-morrow, though they are not expected to contain any absolute facts other than conveyed in United Press dispatches.

As would naturally be thought, when the announcement was made to the French Ambassador, M. Paternôtre, it occasioned great surprise to that gentleman. Official propriety would not allow him to engage in any reference to the subject, and, though he was anxious to know if any details of the circumstances attending M. Casimir-Perier's action were at hand, he felt sure that his Government would in due time telegraph to him full information.

The Secretary of the Navy, who, among other officials, was advised of the change in the affairs of France, had not heard anything from representatives of the navy in that country, who are probably not as yet themselves cognizant of the situation. Mr. Herbert, like others, could only express a hope that the great nation will in no way suffer from changes in its domestic politics.

Members of Congress who learned of the new event in French history felt convinced that the resources of the people and statesmen of France would be sufficient to stem any influences directed toward evil.

Jean Pierre Paul Casimir-Perier was born at Paris on Nov. 8, 1847. His grandfather was Prime Minister of Louis Philippe in 1831, and his father, who died in 1876, was Minister of the Interior under Thiers, and afterward a Senator.

M. Casimir-Perier greatly distinguished himself during the siege of Paris as a Captain of the "Mobiles de l'Aube," and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1871 for his military services. He was elected a Deputy in 1874, and succeeded to the offices of Under Secretary for Public Instruction and for War in 1877 and 1883.

He was Vice President of the Chamber from 1885 to 1893, when he was elected its President, and after the general election he was again chosen for that position. He became Premier Dec. 5, 1893, but his term of office was cut short by an adverse vote in May, 1894, and he again became President of the Chamber, only to relinquish the office for the Presidency of the republic, to which he was called by a large majority on the assassination of President Carnot.

He became President of the republic June 27, 1894. He is a man of great firmness of character. Politically, he has identified himself with the Moderate Republican Party.

It was evident to most politicians when M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies that M. Casimir-Perier's situation would become intolerable. M. Brisson, a Radical, was not expected to be in sympathy with the conservative views of M. Casimir-Perier. But the President of the republic, it was generally believed, would dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and appeal to the country. There were no predictions made that he would, at the first serious opportunity, so abruptly resign.

Prof. Boatwright's Election Stands.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—At the special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Richmond College here to-day, no one appeared to prefer charges against the personal character of President Boatwright, recently elected. The board refused to go into any other question, such as scholarly inquiries, and Prof. Boatwright's election stands.

Prof. Harris resigned the chair of Greek in the college, and Dr. Wythe Davis resigned from the Board of Trustees, but both resignations were laid on the table.

Former Attorney General Dies in an Almshouse.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15.—Robert Ely, Attorney General of Georgia under Gov. Colquitt, dier to-day at the County Almshouse. He had a brilliant mind, and made an able Attorney General. Drink and morphine wrecked him, and for two years he has been cared for by Fulton County.

VIOLENCE BY STRIKERS

Desperate in Their Efforts to Prevent Cars from Running.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE A MOB

A Few Mail Cars Made Trips on the Brooklyn City Line—Roads Helping Each Other.

MANY MEN APPLYING FOR PLACES

Some of the Officials Say They Will Give Full Service To-day—Fears of More Trouble.

The second day of the great trolley-car strike in Brooklyn was characterized by scenes of violence more pronounced than on the day before. Women took part in the outbreaks.

Two things have been made evident; first, that the strikers, as a whole, are in a very ugly frame of mind, and, second, that the rank and file of the police lack the sense and courage to deal effectively with them. The situation is grave.

There was a riot in Flatbush Avenue, just beyond the Prospect Park Plaza, early in the afternoon. Two cars of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn City Railroad system were stoned, and the motormen and conductors were assaulted and driven off.

The police in charge of the cars offered little or no resistance, and the mob had its own way until charged by a squad of reserves and mounted men.

Two men were injured, and eleven of the mob were arrested.

At about the same time two cars on the Fifth Avenue branch of the Atlantic Avenue system were attacked by several hundred strikers and their sympathizers, among whom were a number of frenzied women.

The motorman and his conductor were injured by missiles, the latter—Thomas R. Briggs—being struck on the head by a stone thrown by a woman.

The Court Street line of the Brooklyn City Railroad was put in full operation. The Flatbush line was partially opened, as was the Fifth Avenue line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company.

An effort will be made to-day to open all of the latter system to traffic.

There were many applicants for strikers' places. The new men mostly came from Washington, Newark, and Jersey City.

The tie-up is costing the trolley companies $60,000 a day in gross receipts.

WILD MOB IN FLATBUSH AVENUE

Cobblestones Hurled Through Car Windows—Incompetent Police.

A vigorous effort was made yesterday to operate the cars on the Flatbush Avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

There was no interference with the running of cars until the afternoon, when a most serious riot occurred.

Two cars were stopped in Flatbush Avenue, just above the park plaza and opposite the reservoir, by more than 100 strikers, who howled with delight as they dragged the motormen and conductors to the street and hurled stones through the windows and doors of the cars.

The policemen—two were detailed to guard each car—waved their clubs in protest at the acts of lawlessness they witnessed, were prolific in advice, and allowed to be stolen, almost under their eyes, the handle or brake that governs the motor.

It was not until the reserves, under command of Acting Captain Gregory of the Twenty-second Precinct, took a hand in the affair, and mounted police, commanded by Sergt. Relmels, charged the mob, that traffic on the line could be resumed.

Eleven arrests were made, nine for disorderly conduct and the others for grand larceny, and one man was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station with a great gash in his head where a policeman's club had struck it.

The first car run on this line carried mail from the Post Office at 6 A. M. Flying from its front and rear were the blue mail flags of the Federal Government. The strikers swarmed thickly at various parts of Flatbush Avenue. There were shouts of "Scab!" but no attempt at interference was made. Other mail cars were run without incident at intervals of about two hours.

The first passenger car left the stables in Flatbush at 10:15 o'clock, and had a clear passage, although there was inconvenience on account of lack of local or mechanical knowledge on the part of new employes.

The company had no trouble in getting motormen and conductors. Many of the former were from Newark, Paterson, and other places in New-Jersey, some from New-York, and others from other Brooklyn lines that are not running.

A dozen regular trips had been made when the trouble came at 2:30. There had been, at 1 P. M., a big meeting of strikers in Bollinger's Hall, Vernon and Flatbush Avenues. There, according to the story told by one of the men arrested, the plan of attack had been formed and the parts in the riot assigned.

The men left the hall in small groups and went to the point of attack through streets that had been cleared of police by the demand for them on the lines of the tied-up roads.

The place they selected is an ideal one for an ambush. It is just beyond the reservoir house, a rough, rocky strip that runs down to the street in a steep bank. Between it and the reservoir is a narrow lane, and beyond are sheds and shanties.

When Trolley Car 1,137 came along, going down town, there was a shout from 150 throats, and a wild mob dashed down the bank and stood before the car. The motorman applied the brakes. Stones crashed through the doors and windows. A cobblestone as big as a man's fist grazed the head of Policeman John Stack of the Twenty-third Precinct, who stood on the front platform, and the glass in the front door was completely demolished. There were a few passengers in this car. None of them was injured.

The mob was howling in triumph when Trolley Car 1,103 came in sight. On it was a reporter for The New-York Times. The strikers turned at once from the car they had rendered helpless and rushed madly down the street.

"Stop that car, you scab!" their leader shouted. "Get out of that or we'll tear you out!"

Volleys of oaths were hurled in emphasis of the command. The car was completely surrounded, and in a second stones were crashing into it. The passengers in this

car, besides the reporter, were two women and a man. Its crew consisted of motorman, conductor, and the instructor—an inspector from the Bushwick line.

A piece of shale nearly 10 inches long, 6 wide, and an inch thick was sent flying from the crowd. The women made a rush for the door. The shale struck almost in the spot where one of them had been sitting.

The motorman, meanwhile, had taken off the motor brake, and, with it in his hand, stood trembling in the car. The instructor went to see what the size of the trouble was. Burly strikers seized him and dragged him from the car.

He was flung about and blows were rained upon him as he was hustled down the avenue. He received a parting kick and disappeared at his best speed, stopping only to shout to the motorman of an approaching car that his life would be in danger if he went on.

The conductor received the same treatment, and he, too, hurried away. Then the mob massed itself in front of the car. The motorman stood in the doorway, with the motor brake in his hand.

Two policemen, who had not lifted a club to protect the operatives of the car, and who had contented themselves with a mild pursuit of the sections of the mob that had dealth with the operatives, stood on the front platform.

"Give us that brake handle," roared the mob, to a terrible accompaniment of oaths denunciatory of the company. "Throw it out here!" they commanded, "or it'll be the worse for you."

The motorman stood, pale and hesitating, twirling the brake handle. Threats continued, and the mob surged fiercely toward the car steps. Several of them started aboard, but the policemen waved their clubs and remarked: "Get back, can't you."

The strikers changed their tactics.

"Give us that handle!" shouted one of them, "and you'll be all right. We don't want you. We want that car stopped, and we will have it stopped if we tear it to pieces."

The motorman still hesitated. The policemen watched the crowd, while a big motorman sneaked around to the fuse box and started to pull out the plugs.

"Here, stop that!" said a policeman, waving his long club.

One of the policemen on the platform took the handle from the motorman of the car and put it back in its place.

"Here!" he shouted; "run the car right through them! Put on full speed!"

"Try it!" roared the crowd. "See how soon we'll wreck it."

"Come on boys," cried a big fellow, waving his arms as he dashed through the ranks of his companions. "Let's fire it off the track. We can do it. Come on!"

This proposition was not carried out, for just then the motorman made a dash to the rear of the car, his intention being evidently to escape. The mob was after him, and soon he was the punching bag for a dozen brawny fists, while around those nearest to him pressed others equally anxious to get in a blow.

"Scab!" they fairly shrieked. "Will you quit now? Will you give it up now? Will you get out of this now?"

Each "now" meant many blows, and in a minute or so the motorman gave up the struggle, and said that he would get back as soon as possible to Jersey, whence he came. Then the temper of the mob underwent a sudden transition. There was a great chorus of hurrahs. Hats were tossed in the air.

"Bully boy!" shouted the strikers. "You're all right. You're one of us." "Don't hit him any more, boys."

The motorman was patted on the back for a while, and then, amid a pandemonium of yells of triumph, he was lifted to the shoulders of two brawny strikers and carried along the avenue, until his appeals to be let alone were listened to.

Meanwhile, the car had been deserted by the police, who were pushing and jostling the people and talking to them.

Patrick Colligan, a motorman on the Nostrand Avenue line, noticed this, and, slipping back to the front of the car, he seized the motor brake. He was running away with it when a policeman saw him and gave chase. Up the bank they went and through the field and back again. Finally Colligan was a prisoner. The brake was found in the field.

"They've got Pat!" cried somebody in the crowd about the motorman. "Come on! Let's get him!"

There was a rush for Colligan, but the police held on to him, and threatening clubs kept the crowd back.

"The reserves!" warned a man on the bank. One glance up the avenue and the mob rushed for the field. A patrol wagon in charge of Acting Captain Gregory dashed up, and then began a pursuit of the strikers.

The men at first stood sullenly on the top of the bank. The reserves charged them with drawn clubs and rained blows on them until they took willingly to their heels. Then came the mounted squad dashing through the narrow lane from the avenue. The horses were put to top speed, but the strikers had disappeared when a turn in the lane was reached.

"If there had been men on these cars this would never have happened!" shouted Acting Captain Gregory to the two policemen who had been on the car, as he returned.

"You're a nice lot to let these fellows beat these employes! What have you got your clubs for if not to use them? And you didn't strike a blow."

Just then a striker was brought up. He had been captured by one of the reserves who had been obliged to club him into submission.

The damaged cars were taken back to the stable and traffic was slowly resumed.

The reserves from the Twenty-third Precinct made nine arrests while this trouble was going on. Peter Gill, a striking motorman of the Nostrand Avenue line, took eight companions in a wagon and started out to block cars. He would drive in front of them, and his friends would derisively dare the motorman to run him down.

Inspector McKelvey heard of this, and soon the nine men were with Colligan on the way to the station house.

The men with Gill were Edward Caron, motorman, 884 Bergen Street; Henry Geisking, motorman, 921 Franklin Avenue; Daniel Price, motorman, 941 Franklin Avenue; John Kearns, motorman, 906 St. Mark's Avenue; John Fitzpatrick, conductor, Troy Avenue and President Street; Archy McDonald, motorman, 889 Franklin Avenue; Louis Reed, conductor, 36 Rochester Avenue, and Edward O'Hara, conductor, Washington Avenue.

Nearly all are employed on the Nostrand and De Kalb Avenue lines.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, Inspector McKelvey said:

"It's shameful, the way the men on those two cars acted. They should have used their clubs. I put Sergt. Gregory in charge there, and if it had not been that when the trouble occurred he was getting a little to eat, the story would have been different.

"The fellow Colligan admits now that he stole the brake. He weakened and said he did just what he was ordered to do at that meeting in Bollinger's Hall."

After the riot, mounted men, as well as foot policemen, patrolled the neighborhood of the reservoir, and no more cars were interfered with.

"We have run all right since 10:15 A. M., except for this trouble," said Superintendent J. C. Cameron. "We have plenty of men and can get as many more from New-York and New-Jersey as we want. There are crowds of men here every hour, asking for work, and many of them have had experience."

The company made no attempt to run cars after dark, but will go at it again determinedly to-day.

STONED BY A YELLING CROWD.

Two Cars on the Fifth Avenue Line Received Hot Receptions.

Amid showers of stones and the shouts of a mob of a thousand and more strikers and their sympathizers, three passenger cars were run out of the Twenty-third Street station of the Fifth Avenue trolley line yesterday afternoon.

It was the only line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system on which an attempt was made to operate cars, and the hostile demonstration would have been more serious but for the presence of a large force of policemen and a squad of mounted men, who held the mob in check.

The company succeeded on Monday in getting two new men. It was decided to try them on a mail car, and they were ordered to report for duty at the stable at 6 o'clock in the morning. They did so and were put on Mail Car No. 101, which at 6:20 was started on its journey to the Post Office. An employee of the road accompanied the motorman to teach him how to handle the brakes, and a policeman was stationed on each platform. The trip was made without accident. The mail car continued to run all the rest of the day.

The office of the company, at Atlantic and Third Avenues, was opened at 9 o'clock and President Norton was one of the first officers to reach it. Two policemen guarded the entrance, and about fifty strikers kept a vigilant watch on visitors.

Toward 11 o'clock applicants for work began to arrive. By noon President Norton had accepted six men—three as motormen and three as conductors.

With this force he decided to run some passenger cars on the Fifth Avenue line. He sent the new men to the stables and telephoned to Foreman Parkhouse to have three cars ready. He also communicated with Superintendent Campbell, and asked him to put as many policemen as he could spare at the company's disposal. The Superintendent ordered Inspector McLaughlin to take command, and called out all the men in the Eighth and Eighteenth Precincts, under Capts. Murphy and Kenny, who were told to mass in the vicinity of the Twenty-third Street stables. Fifteen mounted policemen, commanded by Sergt. Healy, were also ordered to the scene.

The appearance of such a force about the Fifth Avenue car stables caused an immense crowd to collect.

Inspector McLaughlin ordered the policemen to scatter it, and a charge was made upon the men and women, who fell back.

The mounted men were drawn up in front of the stables when, at 1:30, Car 30 rolled slowly out. The motorman and conductor were each guarded by a policeman, and Thomas R. Biggs, an old employe of the company, stood on the front platform to teach the new motorman.

The car was greeted with hoots and yells. Women joined with men in this demonstration of disapproval. The motorman started up. The mounted policemen, for some reason, did not close around the car, and the mob saw an opportunity to act. In a moment the car was completely surrounded. The next instant a rattle of stones on the roof and against the sides of the car showed that the fight had opened.

A young woman named Clara McDonald rushed through the crowd and hurled a large stone at the men on the front platform. It struck Starter Biggs on the head. His hat flew off, and he dropped senseless and bleeding on the platform. The mob hooted, and more stones were thrown. The car was stopped and Biggs revived. He was escorted by policemen back to the depot.

The mounted men then galloped into the crowd and the people were driven back and into the side streets.

The car was started on its way again, and a few blocks further a window was broken by a stone. The car proceeded to the bridge without further incident.

The woman who threw the stone which struck Starter Biggs was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

The car reached the bridge at 2:15 and started back immediately. A reporter for The New-York Times boarded it at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

Groups of men stood at points along the route, but they were very quiet. From Third Street the avenue was well policed. The crowd grew larger near Fourteenth Street. There a woman boarded the car and paid her fare. The crowds made her nervous.

"Do you really think it safe to ride in this car?" she asked the reporter.

The reporter assured her that she need have no fears, when Bang! Bang! Bang! and three rocks crashed through the windows, scattering broken glass all over the woman. She turned white with fear and ran to the door. The car was stopped and she got off. Another woman got on the car, and just as she was seated a big rock fell on the roof. It sounded like the report of a pistol, but the woman was not frightened. She became indignant.

But she did not ride far. A few more stones were thrown, but no damage was done, and the car proceeded to Thirty-ninth Street.

On its next trip to the Bridge four mounted policemen met it at Twenty-fourth Street and escorted it to Twelfth Street, but they were not much protection. Near Eighteenth Street several stones were thrown. One thrown by an eight-year-old boy smashed another window.

The successful operation of Car No. 30 emboldened President Norton to try another, and Car No. 26 was sent out, manned and guarded as the first. The mob was angry when the second car appeared, and more stones were thrown. The motorman was struck, and his face was cut, but he stuck to his car and finished the trip. Then Car No. 96 was sent out, but it escaped violence, and not even a pane of glass was broken.

As the afternoon advanced the crowd grew larger and Inspector McLaughlin summoned more policemen. The crowd was kept away from the stables. At 4:30 an order was received from the main office of the company to call in the cars, and when they arrived at the stables they were taken in. The mail car was the last to arrive. It was 5:30 when it swung in and the doors closed behind it.

The next problem that confronted the police was how the get the carmen away in safety.

It was not deemed prudent to keep them all night in the stables, and it was feared that an attack would be made upon them if they left the place singly. So it was decided to take them away in a wagon. A wagon with the initials "A. & R. Co." was sent to the stables at 6 o'clock.

It was driven into the stables and the men climbed into it. They were followed by as many policemen as could crowd in. The mounted squad was then formed, and with five mounted men beside it the wagon started down Twenty-third Street to Fourth Avenue. The rest of the mounted squad then galloped down to Twenty-second Street and thence to Fourth Avenue.

The mob followed the mounted squad, thinking to intercept the escaping trolley men at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The men were armed with stones. But they were disappointed. The wagon and the mounted squad reached that corner together, and then the mounted men suddenly wheeled and spread in solid line across Twenty-second Street from stoop line to stoop line. People on the sidewalks were ridden down and forced to flee into front yards and doorways.

In this manner the mob was prevented from reaching Fourth Avenue, and the trolley men escaped. The crowd was angry and hissed the policemen, but that was all it dared to do then.

The policemen returned to the stables, the doors were locked, and a guard was left to take care of the railroad company's property.

The indications are that there will be trouble on the Fifth Avenue line to-day. President Norton yesterday noon issued a statement, in which he said:

"After 12 o'clock to-morrow we propose to operate our lines, and when everything is ready and we do move, we shall move with a vengeance. It may take some time to get every wheel turning, but they will eventually all run, and we propose to run every car exactly as we want to run it from that time on. And you can say positively that the service will be better in every respect than it has been heretofore."

This is taken by the strikers as a threat and they were equally threatening when it was shown to them.

"If the Atlantic Avenue Company tries to run cars to-morrow," said one of the strike leaders to a reporter for The New-York Times, "there will be trouble. It will be extremely unsafe for anybody to ride in the Fifth Avenue cars. The strikers are not going to stand any nonsense in this fight, and every man who attempts to run a car will be taken bodily from it. Another thing. If an attempt is made to run cars, the wires will be stripped from the poles."

Inspector McLaughlin last night ordered platoons from the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth Precincts, and the entire mounted squad to meet at the Bergen Street Police Station at 6 o'clock to-day, and to stand ready to protect the Fifth Avenue cars from violence.

HARVEST FOR ELEVATED ROADS

Crowds of Strikers Near the City Hall —Quiet in East New-York.

The people of Brooklyn began yesterday to get used to the trolley strike. Business men, clerks, shop girls, and workmen arose with a full understanding of the situation, and made their preparations accordingly.

If there were lingering hopes in the minds of any that the great tie-up was over, these hopes were speedily dissipated by a glance up and down the deserted street-car routes.

Hundreds again had recourse to their bicycles.

The Court Street line of the Brooklyn City Railroad, on which the company concentrated all its efforts toward operation the first day of the strike, was yesterday fully opened to its regular traffic.

Cars ran practically on schedule time nearly all day. In the early morning threatening crowds watched them from various points, but did nothing. The cars were run on the regular six-minute headway, and two policemen rode on each car.

The operatives were in many cases men from other roads loaned for the purpose of coaching the motormen secured from New-Jersey and New-York, and many of the conductors were new in the business.

"Everything has been quiet here all day," said Division Superintendent Ryers to the reporter for The New-York Times. "Our cars are making schedule time. We have a full complement of men, and I can see no reason why our traffic should be interfered with again. The strikers have not put in an appearance around the stables at all."

In a trip on one of the cars the only indications that anything was wrong were the absence of uniformed conductors and the lack of local knowledge on the part of the manipulators of the bell. Passengers who wanted to find streets with which they were not acquainted had to trust to their eyes and the signboards.

Perfect quiet prevailed yesterday at the East New-York stations of the Brooklyn City Railroad, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Surburban Railroad, which are near each other at Broadway and Fulton Streets.

The strikers kept close watch on the car barns, and a crowd of four or five hundred persons lined the streets. But they were well-behaved.

It was said at the Superintendent's office that everything was in readiness to send out cars on a moment's notice. Ordinarily cars run from these barns every three or four minutes. Nothing was known as to the time when cars would be sent out.

The strikers said that the only way the company could run cars on a moment's notice was to get the consent of the strikers.

From the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad barns about fifty-four cars were formerly run each day. Everything was tied up there, and no attempts were made to send out any cars.

President Partridge of the De Kalb Avenue Railroad was at his office, De Kalb and Central Avenues, yesterday afternoon. He would not say when he proposed to put the line in operation.

"The question now, so far as I am concerned, rests with individuals," he said. "I mean that I shall deal hereafter directly with the men, and not with persons who claim to represent the men. We have been deceived by those who claimed to represent them. Now, if a man wishes to go to work, he must come to us himself and say so.

"I do not believe the persons who claimed to represent the men really do carry out the wishes of the men. I am inclined to believe that a majority of our men were in favor of the proposition which I made last Thursday night.

"Several men have already come to me and expressed a desire to go to work. I think that an equitable, if not an amicable, adjustment will be reached."

Superintendent George Goodwin, at the barns of the Myrtle, Greene and Gates, and Bushwick lines, Ridgewood, said that he had no idea when an attempt would be made to run cars.

"We are awaiting orders," he said.

No trouble had been caused by the strikers. A rabble of boys, however, who took advantage of the occasion to steal coal and to make themselves generally boisterous, made it necessary to call on the Sheriff of Queens County yesterday afternoon, asking him to send deputies to the barns.

The elevated roads enjoyed a repetition of their experiences of Monday. The Brooklyn Union Elevated system carried over 304,000 passengers the first day of the strike. It carried fully as many yesterday, and the Kings County Elevated, on Fulton Street, equaled its Monday record of 90,000 passengers. The elevateds trebled and quadrupled their receipts, and there was corresponding satisfaction in the business offices of these corporations.

Hundreds of the strikers drifted toward the City Hall early in the morning, and there they remained during the rest of the day, standing three deep along the curbing in many places, watching the cars on Court and Fulton Streets. At the junction of Fulton, Washington, and Court Streets with Myrtle Avenue a crowd of 500 to 1,000 persons was congregated all day. The majority of the men were strikers, and there was considerable tension of feeling among them.

Several times the trolleys of the Court Street cars jumped off the wires as the cars turned from Fulton Street into Court Street. Each time there was a rush of a hundred men toward the car, every man excited and eager to find out the cause of the disturbance.

There was quite a little uneasiness in both official railroad circles and among the police respecting a possible outbreak of hostilities at the Nostrand and Park Avenue stables, in the event of any attempt being made to run out any cars from that point.

This railroad station is situated in a tenement-house district that fairly swarms with strikers and their sympathizers. Any effort to move cars from this point would be met with resistance by the strikers.

These, it was said, had armed themselves. When the officials were apprised of this state of affairs they double barricaded the doors of the barn at Nostrand and Park Avenues, and filled the dispatcher's office with men.

No attempt was made to run cars.

RAILROADS HELPING EACH OTHER

Many Applicants for Places—Will Prosecute Offenders.

The railroad companies yesterday perfected their system of mutual helpfulness in the emergency of the strike. Under this arrangement, men that could be spared from one line—electricians and others—were loaned by the tied-up lines to the Brooklyn City Road to assist it in putting its Court Street and Flatbush Avenue lines in operation.

It was learned at the headquarters of one of the roads that the plan adopted was for all the roads to unite to help any road that attempted to open one of its branches.

The officials of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company said yesterday that they were more than satisfied with the way applications for the places of the strikers were coming in.

General Manager Bogardus said: "We have registered to-day over 150 applicants for places as motormen and conductors. We are ready to open up another line as soon as the police are prepared to give us the proper protection."

There were at the time about 100 applicants gathered in the lower hall of the building waiting to go up stairs and be examined.

"I am greatly surprised," said President Lewis, "at the number of personal applications we have received."

"We are making very much greater progress in this matter than we expected. Everybody is very much surprised at the number of the applicants and the character and the quality of the applicants that called here all day yesterday and are here to-day seeking employment. The mail brings a very great number of applications, and telegrams come here offering experienced men from different parts of the country. The applications are from both motormen and conductors. The Court Street line is being operated on its usual headway, and we are now beginning to start cars on the Flatbush Avenue road under police protection."

None of the officials would say where the men came from who were being employed. It was learned, however, that most of them came from Washington, Newark, and Jersey City. The company fed the men yesterday in detachments, sending them, under escort of its own operating officials, from the general offices to a restaurant in Fulton Street, near Pierrepont. The new men has ever known has become a matter of more than passing interest to the public.

Mr. Connelly, however, is of a retiring disposition, and is decidedly averse to having the people know much about him.

As he somewhat naïvely puts it, "If this strike goes against us, it means that I have to go on the hustle for a living. In these circumstances it would not be well that my history should be too widely known, and, therefore, I must decline to talk about myself."

From other sources a reporter for The New-York Times learned that Mr. Connelly has been a more or less prominent figure in the railroad branch of labor circles for the last six or seven years. He is a man of medium stature, weighing about 145 pounds, and confesses to being thirty-three years old.

He has an intelligent face, adorned with a mustache, but would not impress the every-day observer as being a leader of men. Yet the Knights of Labor assert with much positiveness that he has displayed much executive ability and has done more than any other man to crystallize sentiment among the railroad employes in favor of the present movement.

He was a member of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 some five or six years ago, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the signing of the agreement, under the ten-hour law, by which the time lost by the men standing at the terminal of routes was included in the ten hours which constituted a day's work.

Having accomplished this, Mr. Connelly retired from the Executive Board and dropped into the ranks. From this oblivion he was rescued in July of last year, when he was elected Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75. From the date of his elevation to this position, it is asserted, he has been actively preparing for the struggle begun on Monday.

At the time of the strike he was employed as a motorman on the Flushing Avenue division of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, on which branch also his right-hand man, Secretary John Giblin, was employed as a conductor.

MANY ARRESTS MADE

For Attacks on Men at Work or Obstructing Cars.

The following arrests were made yesterday in Brooklyn of persons involved in the strike:

Patrick Buckley, twenty-five years old, a laborer of 71 Truman Street. Charged by Motorman Henry Zimmerman of 462 Eleventh Street, and Conductor Henry McGinnis of 40 Milton Place, employed on the Montague Street Railroad, with striking them in the face.

Bartley McClune, twenty-seven years old, of 259 Twenty-third Street, a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line, for breaking a car window with a stone.

William Hamilton, twenty-two years old, of 618 Seventh Avenue, a motorman on the Seventh Avenue line, for throwing stones.

Dennis T. Kelly, twenty-one years old, of 137 Twentieth Street, a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line, for throwing stones.

Clara McDonald, sixteen years old, of 150 Twenty-eighth Street, for throwing a stone through glass window of Fifth Avenue car.

John Hayden, twenty-eight years old, an employe of the Franklin Avenue Railroad, for interfering with a Flatbush Avenue car at Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway, while on its way to the ferry. He was struck by a policeman and received a scalp wound.

Edward Cavan, twenty-nine years old, of Bergen Street; Peter Gill, twenty-four years old, of Franklin Street; Henry Geisking, twenty-one years old, of Rochester Avenue; John Fitzpatrick, twenty-two years old, of Troy Avenue; Lewis Reid, forty-five years old, of Rochester Avenue; Edward O'Hara, twenty-two years old, of Washington Street; Bernard Price, twenty-three years old, of Franklin Avenue; John Kearns, thirty years old, of St. Mark's Avenue, for interfering with the Flatbush Avenue car near the Reservoir.

Patrick Corrigan, twenty-two years old, of Nostrand Avenue, for stealing the motor brake of the Flatbush Avenue car.

MAYOR SCHIEREN WAITING.

He Will Take No Extraordinary Steps, but Will Rely on the Police.

Mayor Schieren was asked last night by a reporter for The New-York Times what measures he would take to end the strike and what authority he had to exercise in an emergency.

"I do not know," Mayor Schieren replied, "that I have any special authority, and I certainly shall not do anything without consulting the Corporation Counsel. I have not seen him yet in regard to the strike, and I do not expect to, for I think the police are fully able to cope with the strike. I think that the police did very well indeed to-day. I don't think serious trouble is to be anticipated. Of course, if there is rioting I shall do what I can, but I can't tell you to-night what my course would be."

The members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, who were appointed to consider the question of the speed of trolley cars, met last night in Mayor Schieren's office, but did not transact any business. They expected some trolley car employes to call and enlighten them, but were disappointed, and about 9 o'clock they went home.

Prof. Peter T. Austin, the Chairman, told a reporter for The New-York Times that the committee had no interest in the strike. It was not authorized to do anything about it.

CAUSES OF TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Two Members of D. A. No. 75 Before the Railroad Commissioners.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met in the Civil Court room, in the Brooklyn City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to continue their investigation into the many trolley accidents in that city. Commissioners Beardsley, Chapin, and Rickard were present.

Many members of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., were present, and President Slocum of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company was one of the spectators.

John Giblin, Secretary of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., said that the strain upon the men who worked on the cars had constantly increased. Under the old system they made five or six trips a day, but under the present system they were compelled to make from seven to ten trips. Under the old system the men had resting time, but under the trolley system they have none. He declared that the number of accidents could not be lessened under the present speed demanded by the companies. If the men ran behind time, they were charged with incompetency and discharged, and they had to endeavor to make up time in order to save their positions.

Mr. Giblin said that the time the men were on the cars "on the stands" was their own, and they received no pay for it. But if an accident occurred during that time they were held responsible. The time the men were paid for was while the wheels of the car were in motion.

At the end of the route, the changing of the headlight, fixing the fenders, and changing the motive power contrivances, was done in the men's time, and not the companies. The companies claimed that this was not work, only exercise.

Ex-Mayor Chapin and his associates had to laugh at this.

The companies, Mr. Giblin said, claimed that the rate of speed was only eight miles an hour, but that meant from one end of the route to the other without making stops. If the motormen had to stop forty or fifty times, the rate of speed, in order to be on time, had to be increased to over ten miles an hour, and there was not a car, he added, that did not run at that rate every day.

If the number of hours were reduced, would the men accept a reduction in wages?" asked Commissioner Beardsley.

"We are willing to accept $2 a day for ten hours' work," replied Mr. Giblin.

He was asked about the fenders now in use. He said:

"They may be useful when the cars are going at a moderate rate of speed, but none of them are useful when a high rate of speed is maintained."

Patrick Collins, also a member of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., said the only way to reduce the speed was to reduce the number of trips. By a reduction of the number of trips the men would not have so much strain upon them, and they would be able to be more careful. The men, he said, did not object in the least to the companies' employing as many men as they saw fit.

The Commission adjourned, to meet at the Chamber of Commerce in this city Tuesday, Jan. 29, in the morning, and in the afternoon in the Brooklyn City Hall.

NEEDED BROOKLYN REFORMS

COL. BACON'S SHARP ATTACK ON SOME SCHOOL METHODS.

Dr. Carson Calls Mayor Schieren to Account for Not Decreasing the Number of Saloons.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon sharply attacked the Brooklyn Board of Education at the public meeting of the Law Enforcement Society, held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, last night.

His remarks created a great deal of enthusiasm, and were in a line with the stories published in The New-York Times last week, showing that the teachers in the public schools in many instances were appointed, not so much for fitness for the positions they were to occupy, as to please the political ward bosses.

George F. Elliott, the President of the Law Enforcement Society, said that the society was organized for the purpose of showing the people of Brooklyn what their rights were, and to see that the laws were properly enforced by the men who had sworn to carry out laws as they were laid donw on the statute books.

Col. Bacon's subject was "The Schools and the Law." He said that he had recently been visiting the public schools and had seen some things which he could not, at the present time, divulge. While he had seen many things detrimental to the educational system, he had been much pleased, in some of these schools, to see the scholars salute the flag and swear allegiance to it, and he was delighted at the patriotism shown by the schoolboys.

The administration of the public schools, for seven years prior to the present administration, had not been, he said, very good; the public school system had been delivered over, body and soul, to the common ward politician. The Principals in many of the schools had nothing whatever to do with the appointments of teachers. These teachers, who were far below par, were appointed by the local school committees, acting together, and these appointments were confirmed by a committee of seven of the Board of Education. The Committee of Seven was only a wheel which gave power to the city boss. Col. Bacon continued:

You know who the boss is, or used to be. If he wanted an appointment he applied to this Committee of Seven, and they, in turn, turned the appointment over to the local committee, who appointed the teachers whom the boss selected.

But there were a few Principals who had the backbone to fight the local committee, and by this means the Principals got their own teachers, and as a result these schools are model schools. Thus, while many of the teachers are inferior, there are some who are excellent.

The theory of education in our schools is entirely wrong, and it is simply wasting the time of the children. The object of education is mental training, but the children, under the present system, are only fed upon pie and ornaments. Their object is to gain a certain percentage, and nothing is done so far as mental discipline is concerned. Mental discipline is demanded in the schools, but the children simply go to school now to get a certain percentage, and get through school, and the teacher who graduates the most pupils is looked upon as the best teacher. The method is all wrong, and we don't want it. I am of the opinion that it would be an advantage to the city if we had a Superintendent of Schools who had at some time in his life taught school.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson spoke on "Gamblers and Law Breakers." While he believed in Mayor Schieren, he said, as an honest and clean man, yet he believed Mr. Schieren lacked moral backbone. He said that the Mayor had told him over a year ago to keep quiet for one year and that if at the end of that time he had not reduced the number of saloons in the city, and given the people a better observance of the excise law, then he (Carson) could open on him. Mr. Carson continued:

"Well, the year is up, and as he has not kept his promise, I open upon him. The law is not observed as well, and there are more saloons to-day, than there were at that time."

George F. Elliott said that Mayor Schieren needed, even if he did not ask for it, an investigating committee, to be sent from Albany. There seemed to be a hitch somewhere, and he, for one, wanted to know what the trouble was.

Other addresses were made by W. T. B. Milliken on "Excise Violations in Brooklyn," and by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson on "The Duty of Good Citizens in Regard to the Enforcement of Law in Brooklyn."

T. De Quincy Tully gave a stereopticon address on "Snap Shots at Lawlessness in Brooklyn," showing men leaving saloons on Sunday, and others staggering through the streets.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, who was to be present, was detained at home with an attack of the grip.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—The Stadt Theatre, owned by Capt. Pabst, was damaged $120,000 by fire to-day. Welb & Wachener, the lessees, lose $15,000; all covered by insurance.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The candle works of the Merriam & Mortgan Paraffine Company were completely destroyed by fire. The loss on building and stock was about $25,000.

North Adams, Mass., Jan. 15.—The elevator and feed mill of W. M. Hodge & Co., at Williamstown Station, burned; loss, $21,000 to $23,000; insurance, $10,100.

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13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Nothing Done Toward a Compromise—Giblin and Bogardus Testify.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber in the Brooklyn City Hall, but accomplished nothing toward effecting a compromise between the roads and their striking employes.

The only representative of the roads present was General Manager Bogardus of the Brooklyn City system. He made no offer to compromise, and he asked to be excused from making any general statement to the board.

The Executive Committee of the strikers, on the other hand, expressed a willingness to make concessions.

The full board was present. At the outset, Chairman Purcell announced that Commissioner Feeney had exhausted all efforts to settle the strike.

The Chairman called on General Manager Bogardus to make a general statement as to why the men had left his company's employ. Mr. Bogardus was not sworn.

"I prefer not to do that," said Mr. Bogardus. "We occupy a secondary position in this strike. Our men have left us, and whether they propose to return on any terms is a point I cannot answer."

"I suppose you can tell us why the men left?" asked Chairman Purcell.

"I cannot," said Mr. Bogardus. "All that I know is that the committee of men withdrew at a point in the negotiations, and, subsequently, for reasons of their own, and by methods of their own, and at a time of their own selection, they went out on strike."

"Have all your men gone out?" asked the Chairman.

"No," said Mr. Bogardus. "Only the conductors and motormen."

"Are your electical employes out?"

"None of our regular electricians has gone."

John Giblin of the Executive Committee of the strikers then went forward.

"Please administer the oath to Mr. Giblin," said Chairman Purcell to the Secretary.

Mr. Giblin grew red in the face.

"You didn't swear Mr. Bogardus, did you?" he asked.

"Mr. Bogardus made only an informal statement. He will be called again, and will then be put under oath," was the Chairman's quick response.

"May I ask," exclaimed Mr. Giblin, "why different treatment is accorded here to the railroad officials and their employes? The railroad official is allowed to testify without swearing, but the representative of the people is put on his oath."

Mr. Bogardus jumped to his feet, and said: "I made only an informal statement. But I am ready to swear to all I said."

The Chairman directed the Secretary to administer the oath to Mr. Bogardus. The latter accordingly stood up, and swore that his informal statement was true in fact.

Then the oath was administered to Mr. Giblin. He set forth the men's side. He is said to be a college graduate. His eyeglasses, his finished delivery, his eloquence, and his easy gestures gave him more the appearance of an advocate pleading a case in court than of a plain, every-day trolley man explaining his fellow-workmen's grievances.

"Forgetfulness for a moment on the part of a motorman," he said, "may result in an accident of the most serious character.

"All that we ask as to the hours is that the day's work shall consist of ten hours inside of twelve consecutive hours. That the roads will not agree to, simply because we added the request the words 'as provided by State laws.' I desire to state why the Brooklyn City Company objected to these words—"

General Manager Bogardus was on his feet. "I object!" he cried. "He doesn't know why we objected. How can he?"

"We'll let him make his statement," said the Chairman.

"I object," again said Mr. Bogardus.

Mr. Giblin turned to Mr. Bogardus and bowed.

"Mr. Bogardus is right," he said. "Of course I don't know; I only think I know."

"Go on," said the Chairman.

"We think the road refused," said Mr. Giblin, "because they believed the words I have quoted would, if put in the agreement, tend to reduce the number of trips made by the cars in the day.

"We are perfectly willing to arbitrate. We are willing to make concessions. There are some things, however, that we will not waive. We will waive the request for an increase of pay, but we will not waive the request as to the reduction of the schedule of running time on the trips."

Mr. Giblin explained that the time for his route of four and one-half miles was thirty-two minutes, but that no allowance was made for making stops.

Secretary Bogardus said that he did not know why the question of speed should be brought up at all.

Commissioner Purcell explained that the question of speed did have something to do with the question. Then he asked Mr. Giblin if he was willing to arbitrate. Mr. Giblin said, "Most certainly I am."

Mr. Bogardus was asked the same question. He replied that there was nothing to arbitrate.

Mr. Bogardus testified that so far as he knew no electricians were discharged Sunday night. The car-fitters were told that there services were not wanted that night. He said the company would be glad to confer with the Commissioners at any time, but he did not believe there was any use. The only thing was that the companies concerned should be allowed to operate their lines.

Andrew D. Best and Patrick Collins also testified.

The Commissioners will meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

TO MAKE COMPANIES RUN CARS.

Major McNulty Applies to Judge Gaynor for a Mandamus.

One of the large Brooklyn merchants who has suffered by the strike invoked yesterday the aid of the courts to compel the roads to resume operations.

Major Peter H. McNulty, through M. L. Towns, his counsel, applied to Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, operating the Brooklyn City system, to settle with the demands of its striking employes and end the tie-up.

In his affidavit Major McNulty declared that he had invested $150,000 in his business at Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, relying on the Brooklyn City Company to afford transportation from all parts of the city to his store for customers.

By the strike, he declared, his business had been paralyzed, and he was losing hundreds of dollars every day. He complained more especially of the stoppage of the cross-town routes, in Nostrand and Tompkins Avenues, by which, he alleged, a large number of customers had been prevented from getting to his store.

Major McNulty also complained in behalf of his 240 clerks and assistants, who had been cut off by the strike from their usual communication with the store. His real estate on Fulton Street, Brooklyn City Company, he alleged, was daily depre

HOW THE CITY WAS ROBBED

A Leaf from the History of Boss Rule in Philadelphia.

PLENTY OF DATA FOR A QUAKER LEXOW

How the Firm of Filbert, Porter, & Co. Enriched Themselves from the Taxpayers.

CONTRACTS WERE DELIBERATELY EVADED

The Evidence in Some Cases Already on Record and Ready for Use by an Investigating Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The scandals which have formed so large a part of the history of the conduct of this city's affairs since the present corrupt "combine" began to exercise its functions as rulers, in defiance of the rights of the people, are receiving fresh study by those who are interested in decency in government.

The break of "Dave" Martin and "Charlie" Porter from Quay, and their attempt to pose as sole dictators, was like a streak of light thrown to the bottom of a pool wherein lie all manner of foul and rotten things. The things which a Lexow committee might turn up, if such a committee were to begin business, are many, and even in advance of such a committee public discussion is reviving the memories of scandals which have a new meaning in view of recent developments.

The ambition of "Charlie" Porter and "Dave" Martin to own a controlling interest in the City Government has new meaning when it is borne in mind that Martin has not denied that he is the paid agent of a great corporation, and that Porter, as contractor, is after big jobs in which large profits are in sight if the proper parties control the city's part of making and enforcing the contracts.

The $1,000,000, more or less, which Porter has made, because, as one of the triumvirate in politics, he has been able to monopolize the contracts for city improvements, is regarded of itself as something which, under an ideal form of municipal government, or even a decent business management of the city's affairs, he could not have acquired. If Senator Penrose makes good his word to demand an investigation, he might overhaul some of the work done by his nearest enemy.

A Favored Firm of Contractors.

While the Queen Lane reservoir is leaking, there are stories revived of other scandals, which have come to light in connection with his work. Mr. Porter is the active principal in the contracting firm of Filbert, Porter & Co., and for years he has been a member of the combine which has controlled city politics.

Filbert, Porter & Co. are the closest friends the Department of Public Works has had for years. It is said, both in private conversations, in the public press, and in the records of organizations which have devoted time and labor to the subject, that this friendship has been of advantage to the firm. Many believe it explains the millions that Porter has acquired. Some serious charges were once made against one improvement for which Mr. Porter's firm had the contract, and these charges were supported by sworn statements. Reference is made to the lining of a portion of the East Park reservoir.

Daniel Gibbons, formerly the editor of The Herald, and now an attorney in this city, made charges of violation of contract, and in a series of articles he claimed that the firm had thereby saved themselves a sum variously estimated at from $120,000 to $150,000. Mr. Gibbons afterward made affidavit that his charges contained statements of fact, "all of which were obtained from experts of approved knowledge, and standing, who had examined the said work, and were fully qualified to speak as to the facts observed by them."

Violations of Contract Admitted.

A hearing was had before the City Controller, Gen. Robert P. Bechert. Gen. Louis Wagner, the head of the Department of Public Works, appeared in defense of the contractors, and when asked about the violations, was compelled to say that he had authorized the violations complained of. The accusers did not press the advantage gained for them by this admission. On its face, it looked simple enough; for the contract especially provided that the department should have the right to alter the specifications at its pleasure, and in altering them, the Director was simply exercising the right given to him; but the contract also said that when the specifications were thus altered, allowances for or against the city should be made in the payments for the work, for the contractors if they were asked to do more than was originally provided, and for the city if the contractors were excused from doing anything so agreed. Mr. Gibbons charged that the contractors were allowed to violate their contract to their own advantage in the large sum already mentioned, while not a cent of deduction was made from the contract price.

The Evening Herald indicated that there had been a steal; but no attempt was ever made to compel a retraction, though the company owning the paper had valuable property, and a case of libel would have been a beautifully simple matter, had the allegations not been true.

There were two bidders on the contract, but the department ruled the other out on a technicality. These two were Filbert & Porter and Richard A. Malone. Ostensibly there were two others, the Vulcanite Paving Company and one Grant. But then, every one knew that the Vulcanite Paving Company was composed of Ludwig G. Filbert and Charlie Porter, and maybe one or two figureheads, and that Grant was an employe of Filbert & Porter; since taken into the firm. The result of all this was that Filbert & Porter got the job at about their own price.

How the Firm Made Its Money.

The method pursued in carrying out this contract was the favorite and customary one. On its face the contract was as good a one as ever was framed. It looked on the surface as though the city could not have been more perfectly protected than it was. But the performance was a very different thing. According to Gibbons's sworn charges the main provisions were about as follows, the violations being given with each:

The brick lining of the slopes was to have been laid or "bedded" in concrete. This was not done. As there were over 2,000,000 of them, it was assumed that this violation saved the contractors about $4,000.

The banks of this reservoir were built many years ago, and left to "settle." The contract provided, very properly, that they should not be cut down, lowered, or disturbed for the sake of making easier ingress for the contractors. The result of this stipulation must have been that other contractors, had they been allowed to bid, would have estimated upon the cost of carrying some millions of brick, over 33,000 cubic yards of sand and stone, and about [illegible] barrels of cement up over an embankment twenty-five feet high, and an average distance of half a mile from the station of Engleside, the nearest point on the railroad. This was estimated at $20,000 at the time, and the estimate was a conservative one. But Filbert & Porter saved at this point. They simply cut through the bank, ran a track into the basin, and shipped their material into it direct.

The contract provided that the concrete for the lining and slopes should be composed of stones, broken to a specified size, cement of certain proportions, &c. Gibbons charged that furnace slag was used in enormous quanities, though it costs only about one-fifth the price of stone. At the hearing before the Controller, already referred to, John B. Ogden, Chief of the Bureau of Water, and General Superintendent Hand, were both called by Gen. Wagner, and under oath admitted that furnace slag was used. Gen. Wagner made the contractors' cause his own; but his witnesses admitted this charge nevertheless. The amount of material used was estimated at about 20,000 cubic yards, and the difference in cost between it and stone was estimated at 90 cents per cubic yard. This represented a saving to the contractors of $18,000.

The sand used in the contract was the basis of another charge. The specifications called for "sharp, clean, flint sand, no bar sand," and the engineer in charge at the time the contract was given out said this meant Long Island sand. This sand cost, at that time, delivered in Philadelphia, $2.50 per cubic yard. Gibbons charged that the contractors used Rancocas Creek yellow sand, costing 70 cents per yard. He estimated the saving as at least $22,000.

The rest of the story is of a piece with what has been told, and it is hardly worth while to multiply illustrations; but there was one feature of the tale that bordered closely on the ridiculous, and is worth telling. On Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1889, the day after The Evening Herald made its first publication, the reservoir was formally opened. A great banquet was given by the contractors at St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch Streets, and many persons were invited—and came. Dr. Filbert, the Jorkins of the firm of Filbert & Porter, made a speech, in the course of which he fell into a statistical strain. He gave, among other figures, the following statement of materials used:

2,191,150 bricks.
24,848 cubic yards of stone.
15,000 cubic yards of sand.
26,518 barrels of cement.

In order to get at the bearing these figures have on the question, a little mathematics will be necessary. The contract required that for every four parts of stone in the concrete, there should be two of sand and one of cement. A cubic yard is about eight barrels; therefore, for every cubic yard of stone, (that is for every eight barrels) there should have been two barrels of cement used. Now, if 24,000 yards of stone (or slag) were used, 48,000 barrels of cement should have been used with it; but Dr. Filbert said that his firm had used but 26,000 barrels.

One charge was that the portion of the contract providing for clay lining was also grossly violated. This fact was ascertained by surveys of the plat in the park from which the clay was obtained. The "parade ground," as it was called, was denuded of its clay for the purpose, but the whole sum taken away, including surface soil unfit for lining, was only 61,000 cubic yards. The figures obtained from the area of the reservoir bottom showed that 110,000 yards would have been required to fulfill the terms of the contract. This shortage of 50,000 yards represented a loss to the city of about $20,000. The Park Commission gave to Messrs. Filbert & Porter the privilege of taking clay from the parade ground for $1,000. It was very near to the reservoir and, owing to that fact, was worth to the contractors about $20,000. Here was a difference in favor of some one of $19,000.

The end of this episode came with the hearing before Controller Robert P. Dechert on Thursday, Oct. 31. This hearing was had by reason of the fact that Gibbons had filed his affidavit with that official, calling his attention to the violations of contract and asking the privilege of presenting evidence which should justify the Controller in refusing to countersign the warrants for the contractors' pay. The witnesses called by the accused, when cross-examined, were compelled to admit the charges. There was no denying them. Gen. Wagner said that he had authorized certain of the changes. The last installment of the money was paid by the City Treasurer the next morning at 8 o'clock. This at least was what was afterward said.

That the general practice of the department is on the same level now as then, seems to be proved by the report of Engineer Lewis Haupt on the Queen Lane reservoir case. The point of interest in the present emergency for the, as yet, unknown Philadelphia Lexow, is, that the truth can be ascertained if properly followed up; and, what is of equal importance probably, there is an even chance that civil actions would lie, and that some of the money might be recovered.

Germania Philatelic Association.

The German-American Philatelic Association, Germania, held its sixth annual convention yesterday. The annual report showed that the association now numbered 450 active members and 40 corresponding members. The International Secretary reported that the association, during the year 1894, had concluded treaties of friendship with ten philatelic societies in Europe.

The Treasurer announced that the sale of postage stamps for 1894 amounted to $1,145. Officers elected for 1895 were: B. Hartman, President; H. Werner, Recording Secretary; R. Enders, Treasurer; F. Philips, Librarian and International Secretary.

The Board of Trustees is made up of F. Ponichil, M. Klein, and C. Banner.

Young Men's Institute Work.

Edward M. Shepard congratulated the members and friends of the Young Men's Institute, at 22 Bowery, on the good work it had accomplished in its ten years of existence. Dr. Yarnell, the Secretary, reported a gain of six members during the year, making the number 662. The expenses of the year were $11,779.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning.—At Mr. Bagby's regular musical morning on Monday the following programme was rendered by Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and the Adamowski Quartet:

Quartet in A major, Op .18, No. 5.Beethoven
Elégie.....Massenet
Andante from quartet.....Tschaikowsky
"Vedral Carino".....Mozart
Romanza from quartet.....Grieg
Meeting and Parting.....P. La Villa
Accompanied by the composer.
Scherzo.....Stanford

Among those present were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Prince Lubecki, Marquis de Villalober, Signor Padilla, William Harold Brown, Charles T. Matthews, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. John King, Miss Helen King, Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Mary M. Ogden, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Laura Dudley, Miss Georgia Chisholm, Miss M. M. Williams, Mrs. James Sands, Mrs. de la Mar, Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. T. P. Ralli, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Miss Winslow, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, Mr. Ford of the British Embassy, Maurice de Mauny Gibson, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Emmett, Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Leon Marie, Mrs. W. H. Wickham, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Basil Hall, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. John Cowdin, Mme. Fachiri, Miss Cora Bean, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Caroline White, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Moller, Mrs. William Bergh Kip, Mrs. Arthur Humbert, Mrs. Herbert Terrell, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. J. H. Ballantine, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. Coppenhagen, Mrs. T. C. Sloane, Mrs. Horace Brookes, and Mrs. J. B. Townsend.

—Francis Fischer Powers's Musicale.—An interesting social incident of yesterday was the second monthly musical morning given by Francis Fischer Powers in Music Hall. An excellent programme was given by Miss Marguerite Hall and Mrs. Barend Van Gerbig. At the conclusion of the programme the guests repaired to the music rooms of Powers above, where a reception was held and the artists were presented. Among those present were Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. John Sherwood, Miss Kissam, Mrs. R. C. Bostwick, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Col. and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Coleman, Mrs. Dr. Janeway, Miss Janeway, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. Marcy Raymond, Mrs. Norman Munro, Miss Munro, Mrs. John Herriman, Miss Herriman, Mrs. Titus B. Meigs, Miss Meigs, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Benjamin Ludington, Mrs. Thomas Flagg, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Farrell, Miss Farrell, Mrs. Joseph T. Knapp, Mrs. Coddington, Miss Coddington, Mrs. Frederick Brett Schenck, Mrs. Frank Baldwin Wesson, Mrs. John Fletcher Collins, Mrs. Joshua M. Vivian, Miss Vivian, Mrs. Edward Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Samuel Dwight Brewster, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. James Henry Lane, the Misses Lane, Mrs. Henry A. Fuller, the Rev. and Mrs. James Townsend Russell, Mrs. Oliver Dillon, and Mr. Charles Appleton.

—Reception by the Society for Political Study.—The Society for Political Study held its annual reception yesterday afternoon in Theosophical Hall, 144 Madison Avenue. The special guests were the heads of various woman's clubs in the city. Refreshments were served and a number of bright speeches were made. Miss Beach sang and Mrs. Mercedes Leigh gave imitations of Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Meyers, Miss Clementine Smedley, Miss Marie Hartley, and Miss Beckwith also took part in the entertainment. Among those present were Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. J. L. Lozier, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. M. Randall Diehl, Dr. A. L. White, Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. Esther Herman, the Misses Harris, Dr. Eloise J. Church, Mrs. Chase, Miss Chase, and Mrs. Scrimgeour. The officers of the society are: President—Miss Theresa Barcalow; Vice Presidents—Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Emily L. Wakeman, and Mrs. Carrie F. Lovell; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma Beckwith; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jeanette N. Leeper; Treasurer—Miss Mary E. Carter; Auditor—Florence De G. Shaw.

—Mr. and Mrs. Spies's Wedding Anniversary.—A large dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Spies at their new home, 204 West End Avenue, last evening, in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of their marriage. Judge J. H. McCarthy of the City Court was the guest of the evening. The gowns worn by Miss Kathryn Spies and Miss Carrie Hunken excited general admiration. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Spies, Mr. and Mrs. William Spies, Mrs. Elvira J. Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Morch, Mrs. John Duane, J. Spies, Edward A. Scott, Edward Miller, and Louis Hunken. After the dinner there were music and dancing.

—O. H. P. Archer's Dinner.—O. H. P. Archer of 14 West Fifty-second Street celebrated his seventieth birthday on Monday evening with a dinner. As a souvenir of the occasion each guest received a silver spoon on which was an engraving of the church which Mr. Archer recently built and donated to the people at his country place in New-Jersey.

—Mrs. Sutton's Theatre Party.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sutton of the Montevideo gave a box party at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday evening, when their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mrs. Bondurant Henry, and Mr. Gilbert T. Sutton. Mrs. Sutton will discontinue her Tuesday at homes after this month.

—A "Brownie" Luncheon.—Mrs. Jean M. Cramer of the Hotel Endicott gave a "Brownie" luncheon recently to twelve ladies. The favors were china coffee cups with "Brownie" decorations. Among the guests were Mrs. Eva Ramsay Hunt of Philadelphia, Mrs. George H. Smith, and Mrs. Asa A. Ailing.

—Guests of the Old Guard.—Col. Willard Howard, Lieut. Col. J. B. Phipps, Major C. M. Burbaker, and Capt. J. Frank Supplee, S. R. Tregalis, and N. S. Hill of the Fourth Maryland Regiment will be among the guests of the Old Guard at its annual ball in Madison Square Garden to-night.

—Dinners and Receptions.—Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner in honor of her grandniece, Miss Helen Kingsland, last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish also entertained a large party at dinner. Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street gave a reception in the afternoon.

—Miss Martha Stone Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Stone, to Max Spitz. They will be at home to their friends Jan. 27 at 53 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

—Mrs. Archer's At Homes.—Mrs. O. H. P. Archer, Mrs. William P. Abbott, Mrs. H. M. Archer, and Miss Archer of 14 West Fifty-second Street, have sent out cards for to-morrow and Jan. 24.

—Mrs. Harry Brown gave the first of a series of "at homes" at her residence in [illegible]

FAR FROM AN AGREEMENT

Senate Finance Committee Divided on Currency.

NOT LIKELY TO BE HARMONIZED

None of the Proposed Schemes of Financial Relief Has Support Enough to Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate is no nearer a solution of the currency problem than it was a week ago, and Senators on both sides of the Chamber say it is altogether unlikely that a currency bill will pass in the present session. The Finance Committee met again this morning and considered the Vest and McPherson bills, but reached no decision regarding them. The Vest bill pleases neither the sound-money men nor the silver men, and the McPherson bill finds adherents only in those who favor the issue of bonds. The silver men say that it will not be reported, and that even if it should be reported, it would be killed without delay. Neither Mr. McPherson nor Mr. Vest appears to be hopeful of the success of his bill, and neither has found a strong sentiment in the Chamber favoring his ideas.

Mr. Jones still is consulting with Senators of all shades regarding the bill which has been outlined in these dispatches, but he has received little encouragement, and it would not be surprising if he should decide not to introduce it. It was said at the Capitol to-day that the friends of the bill were endeavoring to secure the assent of the President to the chief provisions of the Jones bill, on the ground that if it should be known that the President would sign such a bill some of its present opponents might be brought into line. Mr. Jones is said to feel keenly the slur contained in the statement made yesterday by Mr. Gorman that he would not follow a leader who would favor a large issue of bonds, but he is a politic man, and has nothing to say on the subject for publication.

In some quarters it is assumed that Mr. Gorman is not so patriotic as he would have the country believe, and it is thought by many that it would give him great personal satisfaction to see the Administration "in a tight fix." Careful analysis of the speech of Mr. Gorman yesterday shows that there was little in it but Gorman, and that his chief aim was to "square himself" with the country. He did not make the first effort to devise a plan by which the Democrats might escape from their predicament, and it is plain to everybody who is keeping watch of the situation that he will not worry himself over any scheme for relief. His appeal to the Republicans was theatrical, and he knew what the response would be just as the country did, and it was hardly necessary for Mr. Hill to direct his attention to the need of the Democrats getting together to emphasize the fact that they are now far apart in their views when they ought to be united.

It is believed that the Democratic Senators who are really anxious to bring about some currency legislation in this session will continue their efforts, but it is difficult to see what chance there is of success. Some of them hope that in a week or two the President will say something that will serve to lighten the task of the Senate Finance Committee.

AT WORK ON THE CARLISLE BILL

House Committee Hopes Ultimately to Make It Acceptable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee spent an hour to-day in an informal discussion of a number of plans for amending the Carlisle bill in the hope of insuring its passage by the House. Eight of the eleven Democratic members—Messrs. Springer, Warner, Cox, Hall, Ellis, Black, (Ga.,) Cobb, (Mo.,), and Cobb, (Ala.,) —were present. The three amendments given in these dispatches of yesterday were discussed principally. There was some talk about coining the seigniorage, and another issue of bonds was incidentally referred to.

The only proposition that seemed to meet the views of all those present, and to which, as one of the members expressed it, "an indifferent assent was given," was to change that feature of the Carlisle bill which provides for 30 per cent. of the deposit of greenbacks and legal tenders to a 30 per cent. deposit of lawful money. It was argued that this would meet the objection that the bill as originally framed would give the bankers a monopoly of the greenbacks, and that it would also provide for a larger use of silver, although it was significant that none of the silver men took that view of the case.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Springer of Illinois, the Chairman of the committee, said that he would call the Democratic members together again this week, and he hoped that at the next meeting some of the tentative plans put forward might be agreed upon and incorporated in the bill.

San Francisco Has a Plan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a special commission on finance and currency representing the various interests of the country to meet at Washington and report the result of its deliberations to the Finance Committees of the Senate and House as a basis for prompt legislation.

Gold Reserve $76,061,799.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New-York telegraphed the Treasury late this afternoon that $1,250,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day, $750,000 for export and $500,000 by banks. This reduces the gold reserve at the close of business in the Treasury to-day to $76,081,799.

Officers of Union League Clubs.

The Executive Board of the Union League Club met for organization at the club last evening. Charles B. Fosdick was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Board of Governors for 1895. Mr. Fosdick appointed Thomas B. Clarke Chairman, Warren M. Healy and A. M. Purdy on the House Committee for 1895. Messrs. Clarke and Healy are reappointments.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15.—The Union League Club held its annual meeting this evening and elected the following officers: President—John A. Blair; Vice President—Simeon H. Smith; Secretary—R. B. Gray; Treasurer—W. H. Vermilyea; Trustees—Flavel J. McGee, John A. Walker, R. S. Ross, O. S. Losher, and Gen. John Ramsay.

Tombs Clerk Morrissey Dead.

James E. Morrissey, who for three and a half years had been a clerk in the Tombs Prison, was found dead in bed at his home, 222 East Eighty-third Street, yesterday morning.

He left the prison Monday evening apparently in perfect health. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease. Morrissey was married about two months ago.

Seventeen Deaths from Grip.

The Register of Vital Statistics reported seventeen deaths from grip yesterday, against two for the day before. Such a high record was not expected by the Health Department, as it was thought that the [illegible]

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WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS,

INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

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THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

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Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John Ernest Miller.

John Ernest Miller, well known for many years as a shipping merchant, died Monday night at his residence, 173 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-five years old. His first experience in the shipping business was as a young man in the office of Brett & Vose. About forty years ago he entered into partnership with Elijah A. Houghton. The firm of Miller & Houghton conducted business for many years at 32 South Street. On its dissolution he organized the firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, which still exists at 130 Pearl Street.

Mr. Miller was an incorporating member of the Maritime Exchange in 1873 and a Director of that Exchange for four years. He held a membership, also, in the Produce Exchange. His activity in relieving distress made him the leader among shipping merchants in work of that character. At one time he antagonized the pilots by opposing their charges as exorbitant. When the pilot boat Columbia was run down at sea, about ten years ago, losing several of her men, Mr. Miller raised $12,000 by subscription for their families. From that time the pilots could not praise him too highly.

A report of suffering at sea always appealed to his pocket, and the enlistment of his sympathies led invariably to subscriptions at the Exchange. He was prominent last year in relieving sufferers from the Southern storms.

Mr. Miller had a stroke of paralysis two years ago, from which he never fully recovered. A second attack recently was followed by pneumonia, causing his death. Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow afternoon.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Clarence Miller died yesterday at Albany, aged forty years. For more than twenty years he had been connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Miller was sent by his company to State Conventions and other important gatherings. For years he had been with the law and tax department of the Western Union, and was the agent of the Metropolitan Telephone Company.

—James Lefferts Millard, fifty-one years old, died at his residence in Riverhead, L. I., yesterday, of fatty degeneration of the heart. He was a son of Orville Millard, late of Brooklyn. His mother was one of the Lefferts family of Brooklyn. He served in the war with the Thirteenth Volunteers of Brooklyn. He had been Clerk of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, Secretary of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, and a Justice of the Peace, and was an Odd Fellow, a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army. He leaves a wife and five daughters.

—Prof. Robert H. Lamborn, a well-known geologist, died in this city on Monday of rheumatism of the heart. Prof. Lamborn was born in Philadelphia. His office in this city was at 34 Nassau Street. He was a bachelor. Relatives in the West have been notified of his death.

Guilty of Murder, First Degree.

Thomas Kerrigan was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last night. Kerrigan killed Aaron Alexander in a saloon at 23 Rivington Street last April.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed by snow or rain, warmer, southerly shifting to easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, warmer, southerly shifting to easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain, warmer, southerly shifting to easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY DELAWARE, the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, rain, colder in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming westerly. LOUISIANA, showers, followed by clearing and cooler weather, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, rain in southeastern, fair in northwestern portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, clearing in southwestern portion, fair in northwestern portion, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, followed by clearing and cooler weather, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, rain, warmer, southerly shifting to easterly winds. INDIANA, rain, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain or snow in southeast, fair in northwest portion, warmer in southeast portion, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, colder, westerly winds. IOWA, fair, colder, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, colder, westerly to northwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming easterly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, northerly winds.

The pressure has fallen rapidly on the Pacific coast; east of the Rocky Mountains it has risen as far east as the lake regions in the north and as far as Texas in the south. It has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf and Middle Atlantic States; it has risen in New-York and New-England. There is a general fall in temperature west of the Mississippi and continued rise to the eastward. The Southern storm area is now central in Northeastern Louisiana, and a depression exists north of Lake Superior. A high wind of diminishing energy lies to the eastward of the Carolinas, and an area of high pressure covers the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. Heavy rains have fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley, extending northward to Arkansas and Tennessee; lighter rains have fallen in Kentucky, and snow durries in Western New-York. The rain area in the South will probably extend northeastward across the Middle States to the lower lakes and Southern New-England during Wednesday. Higher temperature is indicated in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and New-England. Lower temperature is indicated for the districts west of the Mississippi.

The "Grip" Around.

The doctors say that this peculiar affection is again very prevalent, but in a much milder form than when it made its first appearance in 1890. Doubtless physicians know how to handle it better; but the best remedy for the Grip, especially when one is recovering, is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

This is exactly what is needed to cure the lingering Cough, give proper nourishment to the body, and strengthen it against further attacks. Physicians will, no doubt, verify this statement.

TALKING TO THE LAWYERS

The Last Year's Work of the State Bar Association.

JUDGE DILLON ON PROPERTY RIGHTS

Socialistic Attacks Through the Exercise of Taxation—Needed Revision of Inheritance Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Bar Association opened in the Assembly Chamber to-night. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, prominent members of the bar from all sections of the State, and many ladies were present.

The President, Tracey C. Becker of Buffalo, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the work of the association during the last year. He laid much stress upon its success in obtaining the passage of a law for the establishment of a Board of Law Examiners, who should examine all applicants for admission to the bar, and thus do away with the inequalities and injustice under the previous examinations, by different boards throughout the State. He recommended a Board of Revision to which all statutes should be referred before final adoption by the Legislature.

President Becker reviewed the work of the Constitutional Convention, and congratulated his hearers that the old assertion that "lawyers make poor legislators" had been disproved in this instance. He continued:

Beside this is the spectacle prestented to the people of this State of a body of men serving the State for the modest compensation of $10 per diem, whose right to compensation ceased on the 1st day of September, voluntarily sitting for twenty-eight days thereafter fully to complete and carefully revise and prepare their enactments for submission to the people. I deeply regret that some persons have introduced and are pressing a bill in the Legislature for pay for the members for these extra twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. The example to the people of this State afforded by the voluntary and self-sacrificing labor for that short period ought not to be lost or detracted from by any application for back pay.

In closing, Mr. Becker said:

The recent growth and uprising of public sentiment for municipal reform, for civil service reform, for legislative reform, enhances and emphasizes the opportunities and duty of the members of the legal profession to take part in the conduct of civic affairs. To it the people now look to aid and assist them in emancipating themselves from corrupt and tyrannical bossism in our municipalities and in the State Government. Every lawyer who has become a member of this association has public spirit enough to belong to a Good Government Club or a similar organization in his own locality, and he ought to do so.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon of New-York delivered the annual address on "Property; Its Rights and Duties in Our Legal and Social Systems." After speaking of the basis of property rights, he turned to the Socialistic attacks on private property through the exercise of the power of taxation. He said:

The most insidious, specious, and therefore dangerous, of these attacks are those that are attempted or made in the professed exercise of the power of taxation. Forasmuch as the power to tax is supposed to involve the power to destroy, it is boldly avowed by many Socialistic reformers, and it is implied in the schemes of others, that the power of taxation is an available and rightful means to be used for the express purpose of correcting the unequal distribution of wealth, and it is insisted by these reformers that this may be done without a violation of the essential and constitutional rights of property. Taxes, in whatever form, direct or indirect, on property or income or inheritance, when reasonable and equal or proportionate in their character and imposed as bona fide means of raising revenues to help defray the public charges, may be properly levied and present merely questions of political expediency; but when taxes, so-called, are imposed, not as mere revenue measures, but for the real purpose of reaching the accumulated fruits of industry, and are not reasonable and equal, but designed as forced contributions from the rich for the benefit of the poor, or as a means of distributing the rich man's property among the rest of the community —this is class legislation of the most vicious type—confiscation, and not taxation.

The subject of illegal combinations, pools, and trusts was discussed, and the power and duty of the State to suppress all combinations seen or found to be injurious to the public welfare strongly enforced. The proposed Socialistic remedy that the State shall intervene and assume the ownership of transportation systems and the leading productive industries was declared to be a remedy immeasurably worse than the disease.

A large portion of the address was devoted to a consideration of the needed revision of the laws relating to inheritance and the power of testamentary disposition. The practical operation of these laws, Mr. Dillon said, tended to the concentration of wealth in single hands, and the speaker felt constrained to declare that our laws on this subject as they now exist are open to grave objections, on the ground that they are in their practical operation frequently unjust to the heir and tend to produce those inequalities of fortune which, in a republican government, should never be encouraged or favored by legislation. While opposed to any confiscation or appropriation of his property on the owner's death for the use of the State, the speaker urged that the laws should be so changed that in their constant and unbroken operation they should secure the equal rights of children against the ancestor's present absolute power; should tend more effectually than at present to keep property in free circulation and prevent its concentration in single hands. The French law of forced heirships and prohibition of trust estates, its policy and practical operation, was considered at length, and its principle commended.

At the close of the evening's session an informal reception was tendered Judge Dillon in the Assembly parlor. A business meeting of the association will be held to-morrow in the City Hall.

INDIANS THREATENED WITH STARVATION

Those on the Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation Suffering.

WILMOT, S. D., Jan. 15.—Anthony Heming to-day brought news of great suffering among the Indians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation during the last storm. He says that Two Son had to kill a pony to keep himself and family from starving. Before the storm came they picked the red berries that grow on rose bushes and ate them. That is all the food they have had for over two weeks. White Dog also has had nothing to eat except a dead horse he found and took home. At Hoop Hollow a child died from lack of food. The Indians have no means to buy either clothing or provisions. They have not had a payment since last July. Their crops were a total failure, and the lakes that once were full have been dry for the last three years. There is no game for the Indians to trap. The Government was to have made a payment in October.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

12:10 A. M.—122 Avenue D; Leftkowitz & Co., cigars; damage, $500.
12:35 A. M.—531 West Thirty-seventh Street; Dennis Duff; stable; damage, $400.
9 A. M.—409 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Gesuile Mendolo; tailor; damage, $8,000.
11 A. M.—6 Chrystie Street; damage, $15.
11:10 A. M.—41 West Thirty-second Street; John H. Hinton; dwelling; damage, $50.
5 P. M.—352 Columbus Avenue; Henry W. Smith; damage, $100.
7:10 P. M.—Fire in kitchen chimney, Ashland House; 315 Fourth Avenue; Horace H. Brockway; no damage.
9:30 P. M.—60 Ludlow Street; occupied by Mrs. Hobland; damage [illegible]

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Run on the Bank. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Mme. Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Heart of Ruby. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Frou-Frou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Old Guard Reception.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Evening—Temperance Lecture.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00—Denman Thompson's Songs.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	34	23	3:30 P. M.	49	37
6 A. M.	35	21	6 P. M.	45	36
9 A. M.	39	24	9 P. M.	45	36
12 M.	43	32	12 P. M.	45	35

Average temperature yesterday.....30½
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.....41⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BANKERS' ADVICE.

If it is a good rule that the shoemaker should stick to his last, the converse is equally forcible that in the matter of shoemaking experience with the last is educating. We are far from believing that bankers are uniformly infallible as to the general principles of their business, but, other things being equal, they are better guides than, let us say, the average Congressman. This view of the general competency of bankers to form opinions on the question of the currency is fairly sustained by the score of letters published by The Times on Tuesday morning from bankers discussing the currency proposition of Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the New-York State Banks Association. These letters are by no means all commendatory of Mr. Cornwell's plan, but nearly all of them accept without hesitation the general principles of that plan. One lively President of a county bank in Missouri is convinced that Mr. Cornwell and his supporters are only cowards clad in fine linen who are scheming to "rob their fellow-men." And another gentleman from Indiana, the "proprietor" of a bank, desires and appears to expect "the re-enactment of the McKinley bill," when "all will right itself."

With these unimportant exceptions, and one which we shall presently mention, our correspondents are substantially agreed on these general propositions:

1. That the legal-tender notes should gradually be paid and canceled.

2. That national banks should have the right to issue notes on outstanding bonds to at least the par value of the bonds outstanding.

The agreement of bankers scattered from Iowa to New-England on these two points is certainly an extremely important fact, because it must not be forgotten that the representative character of the bankers is as worthy of consideration as their professional qualifications. There is and can be no other like number of men in the country who are so sure to reflect so accurately the views of the general business community. Doubtless they are, as a rule, better informed than the mass of their depositors and are guides and leaders rather than followers of business men. But they are not far enough ahead of them to make the separation serious. It is their duty and their interest to keep in close intercourse with the commercial and manufacturing classes, and they cannot fail to maintain a considerable sympathy with these classes. The theory, so naïvely expressed by our Missouri correspondent, that bankers, and especially Eastern bankers, are a legally-organized "Cook gang," preying on the business of the country, is one that is happily dying out even in the remoter regions where bankers and banking are only imperfectly known.

We have referred to a dissenting criticism from a Boston banker. Mr. H. J. Jaquith, President of the Traders' National Bank, is of the opinion that it will not be safe to substitute bank notes for the legal-tender notes. He thinks that there must be maintained in circulation a volume of debt-paying money at least as large as we now have. To keep that money at par, he would require the national banks to maintain their redemption fund in the Treasury in gold, and would also require the customs duties to be paid in gold. Without discussing the question of ethics raised by Mr. Jaquith as to the privileges of the national banks, we should say that the essential objection to his plan is that a paper "debt-paying" currency issued by the Government is either a rigid one, and so unfitted to a varying demand, or it is changed in volume only by political action, which is guided with no adequate or intelligent knowledge of the real requirements. Whether rigid or varied in this way, it is the most dangerous and the least trustworthy and useful form of currency known to the history of finance. Yet the risk pointed out by Mr. Jaquith is an actual risk, and should be met. It is not fully met under the present national banking law, and we have seen no proposition yet which fully meets it. The principle of the Clearing House applied to notes as it now is to checks is probably the true safeguard.

CITY GOVERNMENT BY COUNCILS.

We have among us advocates of municipal reform who favor vesting large powers in a municipal Council in preference to concentrating them in an executive head of the City Government, to be exercised through the heads of departments. The experience of Philadelphia under the "Bullitt charter" does not seem to be much of a vindication of this plan of government by Council. Neither the large membership of the Common Council of 125, nor the small membership of the Select Council of 37, nor the necessity of concurrent action by the two bodies, has proved to be a safeguard against inefficiency or extravagance or corruption.

The Councils of Philadelphia have large powers, not only over the granting of franchises, but over the undertaking and conduct of public works and the raising and expending of city revenues. They are practically the City Government, except so far as the Mayor exercises the power of veto and of appointment. It is under this government by Council that franchises have been bestowed so recklessly and, if report is true, so corruptly, that the expenditures and debt of the city have grown so enormously, and that such scandals have grown out of the management of public works. It is this cumbersome government that is said to have fallen under the control of a corrupt political "combine," whereby party "bosses" have been wont to parcel out the "patronage" of office and the profits of municipal business, notwithstanding that city elections are held apart from those into which politics legitimately enters.

Under such a system evils and abuses grow up insidiously and are hard to reach. There may be some risk in concentrating power in executive departments and through them in one man, who has authority to appoint and remove their heads, but it centres responsibility conspicuously. It is not lost in a multitude of Councilors and cannot be evaded by the slinking of one behind another. Knowing who has the power and the responsibility, the people can hold him to a strict account. They are more likely to choose the single executive officer with sole reference to his fitness to exercise the well-defined functions of his office, and they are sure, if he prove incapable or unfit, to insist upon displacing him with a better man, regardless of party considerations.

Where party politics has been completely eliminated from municipal affairs, as is the case with the foreign cities which are so often held up as examples, the Council system may be the safest and best. Before that desired consummation has been reached it is more than doubtful, and it will be easier to work politics out of city administration under the system of concentrated power and responsibility, for popular attention is then fixed upon a few conspicuous objects and popular action can be directed at them, and not at the elusive majority of a large representative body, which may be secretly tied up in a corrupt and unscrupulous "combine" before anybody knows it. If, with separate elections, we find the people rising above partisanship and insisting upon men in public office because they are capable and honest and not because they are Republicans or Democrats, it will be time to consider the question of transferring municipal power to a numerous Council. Experience has shown that so long as men vote for party candidates in city elections merely because they are party candidates, these representative bodies cannot be trusted with the control of great public interests.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The decision of the House Committee on Ways and Means, that it will report a bill to repeal the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries, will bring this important question before Congress separately and distinctly. It may be predicted with safety, we think, that in the House the bill will promptly be passed. The same proposition is now before the Senate in a bill reported by the Committee on Finance at the close of the last session, but that bill provides also for the repeal of the Trust's protective differential of 1-8 of a cent on refined sugar. The bill sent to the Senate from the House at the end of the last session, immediately after the final passage of the Tariff bill, provided for a repeal of all the sugar duties, leaving sugars of all kinds absolutely free. This was referred to the Finance Committee, which reported it with amendments restoring the revenue duty of 40 per cent. and cutting off the two specific duties of 1-8 and 1-10 of a cent. The effect of the enactment of this bill would be that the Government would still have the revenue derived from the fundamental duty of 40 per cent.; the obnoxious and injurious discriminating duty would be cut off, and the Trust would lose a part of its protective duty, retaining so much as is provided in the difference between 40 per cent. on raw and 40 per cent. on refined, or approximately about 1-5 of a cent a pound.

This is the bill against even a consideration of which the Republican Senators have voted. When the new bill shall come over from the House, the question before the Senate will be whether the discriminating duty, standing by itself, shall be repealed; whether this country shall continue to exact a tax which was imposed—as the State Department and the foreign Governments affected hold—in violation of treaties, and the collection of which has suggested and caused a retaliatory movement which has already affected seriously our export trade in cattle, meats, and food products. Nothing but the opposition of the Republican Senators will prevent the passage of the new bill, but their attitude is hostile now, as it was when the Senate was asked to take up and pass the other bill which has been reported from the Committee on Finance. While they pretend that their opposition is due to a desire to prevent a reopening of the tariff question and the disturbance of business which a reopening of that question might cause, at the same time they propose to the Democrats that the entire tariff issue shall be raised again now by revising every paragraph of the new Tariff act and increasing every duty in that act by 10 or 15 per cent. Some of the Republicans believe that by preventing a correction of any errors in the new tariff—even when the President, a large majority of the House, and three-quarters of the Democratic Senators urge that correction should be made, for the relief of our export trade in food products—they can gain something for their party. Others oppose for private reasons any reduction of those duties from which the Sugar Trust derives benefit; and all are unconsciously or consciously dominated in this matter by the influence of Mr. Aldrich and of the Aldrich-Gorman alliance, the purpose of which has been and is to preserve to the Sugar Trust the protection given in the new sugar schedule. It is perfectly clear that if only half of the Republican Senators would vote to repeal the discriminating duty it could be repealed with very little delay.

The recent decision of the Treasury Department that the discriminating duty must be exacted on all imports of sugar from Cuba was at first regarded by some as an offset against the exaction of this duty on sugars from European countries, and it was suggested that European exporting countries might be appeased by a ruling which seemed to put them on the same footing with their great competitor in the sugar trade. But it will be noticed that, pending further inquiry, the ruling has been so modified that it requires the duty to be collected only on refined sugar. So long as the discriminating duty shall be collected only on refined sugar, the ruling will be of no importance one way or the other, for it is raw sugar that we import from the Spanish colonies. The ruling—an unexpected one, which, in its original form, affected all of our enormous imports of raw sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico—appears to have been made hastily and without due knowledge or consideration of the facts. It has been revoked temporarily, so far as it affects raw sugar, in order that there now may be made that careful inquiry which should have preceded the original issue of it.

WHEN SHOULD THE HEARINGS BE?

The Constitution of this State requires that a certified copy of "any bill for a special city law," after it has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, shall be sent to the Mayor of the city to which it relates, and that within fifteen days thereafter he shall return it with a certificate, "stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same." It also declares that "the Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon." Action by whom?

On the first day of the present session Mr. Lexow introduced a bill in the Senate providing ostensibly for the public notice and public hearing required by the Constitution. It provides that the Mayor shall fix a day for a public hearing, publish a notice thereof for two successive days, and attend at the time and place appointed to "afford an opportunity" for the hearing, after the bill has been transmitted to him, "pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the twelfth article of the Constitution," that is to say, after "action thereon" by the Legislature. Is this what is intended by the Constitution?

It is natural to suppose that a requirement that the Legislature provide for a hearing upon any class of measures "before action thereon" means before its own action, and there is nothing in the context of this particular requirement to indicate that it means anything else. The only thing peculiar about it is that it requires the public hearings on this class of bills to be held in the cities to which they relate, and the reason for that is clear enough.

There are certain advantages in having these hearings before the Legislature has acted upon the proposed measures, in order that the public opinion of the city to be affected by any special bill may be ascertained before it has been passed and its form has become fixed. After it has been passed, the acceptance of the city must apply to it just as it stands, and if acceptance is withheld on account of any unsatisfactory provision, it may be passed again and become a law without change. Otherwise the whole process will have to be gone over again, or the whole bill given up. If it were to be amended and passed, the whole purpose of submitting for acceptance would be nullified.

Is this requirement for a public hearing made by the Constitution a part of the proceeding connected with the acceptance of a measure already passed by the Legislature, or is it intended to be an additional safeguard for special city legislation, to be exercised "before action thereon" by the Legislature itself? This is a question of no small importance.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The recent "approach" of Russia and England may possibly have important political consequences. As has been abundantly explained, it is due entirely to personal causes. The new Czar likes and admires his uncle, the Prince of Wales, and has sought his counsel as well as his companionship. If Russia were a politically or otherwise civilized country the personal inclinations or aversions of the Czar would have no more effect upon its policy than the personal inclinations or aversions of the Prince of Wales have upon the policy of England. But Russia is rather more Asiatic than European, and distinctly more mediaeval than modern. Its politics are still dynastic and personal. It is not likely that English statesmen will throw away any political advantage that may come to them from the Czar's fondness for his uncle, and it is possible that a considerable advantage may accrue to them in this way. Just at present England has an interest in putting an end to the war in the East before it interferes further with the ability of China to be "a good customer," but England is not disposed to undertake the work single-handed. Lord Rosebery made the round of the Foreign Offices of Europe and America a few weeks ago with a proposal for a joint intervention, and met with no success. He did not find a single power which was disposed at its own risk and expense to pull the British chestnuts out of the Oriental fire. But supposing the Prince of Wales could be induced to use his influence to persuade his admiring young kinsman to undertake a joint intervention of Great Britain and Russia. It is very questionable whether the interests of any other powers in the East are so distinct and important as to insure their opposing such a project with emphasis enough to secure its abandonment. That is one of the risks of delay and one of the reasons why Japan should hasten to make peace while she can make it on her own terms.

The Rev. Canon MacCall is a Briton who has had the curious notion of writing a magazine article to show that the interests of Russia and Great Britain are not really antagonistic and that there is no good reason why they should not form an alliance for the promotion of their common interests. He has written it accordingly, and it is published in the current number of The Contemporary Review. The proposition is enough to take one's breath away. It is so universally taken for granted that the Eastern question, in its modern aspect, is simply a question of whether England shall get the better of Russia in the East, or Russia of England, that it is really paralyzing to have a clerical contributor appear with his personal assurance that there is no foundation for the universal belief. He assures his countrymen that Russia has no disposition nor motive to interfere with the British occupation of India or of Egypt, and that, on the other hand, it would not injure British interests if the Russians should capture Constantinople and possess all Asia excepting British India. There is nothing timorous about Canon MacCall. Here are his words: "In short, Russia has no interest to vex us in India, except in so far as it might enable her to give us a checkmate in Turkey. On the other hand, we have no motive to checkmate Russia in Turkey, except for the purpose of preventing her from vexing us in India." The obvious conclusion is that Great Britain should bid Russia to go on and prosper.

The old theory of "natural enemies" is pretty much abandoned in modern politics. Cromwell assured his Parliament in the seventeenth century that the Spaniard was their natural enemy, and Chatham held the same view about the French a century later. In fact, the enmity was in each case founded on fact. The Spanish and the English had been rivals for the control of North America, and later the French and the English were rivals for the control both of North America and of India. Now there is a like rivalry between Russia and England for the control of Asia, a rivalry that creates the real enmity that is based on opposed interests. There is not a Foreign Office in Europe in which this rivalry is not regarded as one of the permanent factors of the political situation. There is neither a British nor a Russian messroom in which it is not assumed as a good reason for national enmity and as the inevitable cause of a future war. That a casual clergyman should come forward to assure two nations that the sentiment of suspicion they entertain toward each other is unfounded, and that they ought to lay it aside, is a truly remarkable exhibition.

A HINT TO MAYOR SCHIEREN.

Does Mayor Schieren clearly understand the meaning of such words as were used by Mr. Edward M. Shepard on Monday evening regarding the present government of Brooklyn? There is no man in that city whose words carry more weight than those of Mr. Shepard, because there is none at once better informed and of more absolute integrity. He represents, moreover, better than any other man the voters who elected Mr. Schieren. He now calls attention to the fact that under the present administration there are three grave defects: 1. Those involved in frauds upon the city, such as the Columbian scandals, have not been forced to give up their ill-gotten gains. 2. The franchises fraudulently obtained have not been vacated. 3. The civil service system has not been extended as it might have been.

These are matters that deserve attention. What has Mayor Schieren to say of them? What has Corporation Counsel McDonald to say of them? No one denies that the Mayor has done much that is good and withstood much that is bad. Has he done all the good that he could do? Is he hampered by want of legal authority? The Legislature is in session, with a large majority of his own party. Does he require more thorough investigation than he can make himself or cause to be made? Senator Bradley would have the benefit of his experience on the Lexow committee if an inquisition were ordered for Brooklyn.

We, like the organization of which Mr. Shepard was the President, "are loyal, though with many anxieties, to the present administration of the City of Brooklyn." We, like Mr. Shepard, should like to be relieved of anxiety.

THE SENATE AND THE ARMY.

It is hardly probable that the Senate will make extensive changes in the Army Appropriation bill which the House has sent to it this year. The present bill carries a smaller aggregate than last year's, which was itself considerably lower than any in the four years preceding. The chief change in appropriations recommended by the Senate committee strikes out $100,000 for improving Columbus Barracks.

The supply bill, also, contains this year very few measures of general legislation. One of these, that of gradually reducing the present number of Pay Corps Majors by five and of Captains in the Subsistence Department by four, is likely to remain, because both the Paymaster General and Commissary General have expressed the opinion, each for his own department, that the reductions can safely be made. The reductions are in the lowest grades of the two departments, and will be accomplished simply by not filling vacancies until the number of officers falls below the new standard, when an appointment will again be in order. The concentration of troops in larger garrisons, the abandonment of many small posts, and increased transportation facilities make these reductions feasible without an undue increase of labor for the officers remaining.

Another feature of the bill abolishes "retained pay." This amounts to not less than $4 per month throughout the first year of a soldier's enlistment, thus making only $9 of a private's pay of $13 payable in cash. For the second year nothing is retained, but in the third, fourth, and fifth years, when he is entitled to $14, $15, and $16 per month, all above $13 a month is again held as "retained pay." On his re-enlistment within thirty days he is entitled to $18 a month, and then $1 is retained. These provisions insured to the soldier a comfortable fund should he return to civil life, and, besides, it was only when, some years ago, the pay was increased, that it was stipulated that the addition, amounting to $1 per month during the third year of the first enlistment, $2 during the fourth year, and $3 during the fifth, should be retained. But in 1890 the large amount of $4 per month was retained during the first year, when the recruit may feel that he needs his pay the most, and there was then a clear ground of trouble. If men enlist without fully understanding this rule, they may also be greatly disappointed at having only $9 a month to spend, instead of $13. Some officers have even thought that instead of becoming a check on desertion, by giving a hold on the men, this retained pay may really prompt to that offense. The Senate committee has modified the House provision so as to retain $1 per month, and that may be a judicious compromise.

The bill as brought into the House proposed to turn the Fort Leavenworth Prison over to the civil authorities, to be used for persons convicted in United States courts and for soldiers sentenced by a court-martial to not less than a year's confinement for common law felonies. Secretary Lamont has shown why the army does not want the care and cost of this institution, if it can still send to it certain military criminals of no further use to the service. He has also shown that the civil authorities, with a prison in that neighborhood, would save a large expense in transporting convicts elsewhere. But the provision was stricken out in the House on a point of order; and now arrangements are made for its reappearance in the Sundry Civil bill.

These are the main subjects of general legislation connected with the bill, since of course the line reorganization now under discussion would not be undertaken in a routine supply bill.

THE MOQUIS OF ORAIBE.

The recent bloodless suppression of the troubles among the Moqui Indians of Arizona affords another example of the good work done by the army nowadays in managing the red men. The disturbance was almost a counterpart of the one that occurred at the same village, Oraibe, a few years ago. At that time the refusal of a majority of the people to furnish their prescribed quota of pupils for the Government school and their quarrels with the progressive members of the tribe on that subject caused a force of cavalry to be sent to the pueblo from Forts Wingate and Apache. The medicine man and other malcontents were arrested, and an end was thus put to the trouble for a time.

The recent disturbance grew out of a similar conflict between these same elements, and once more an appeal was made to the agent, who is now an army officer. Two troops of the Second Cavalry, H and G, with a Hotchkiss gun detachment, marched from Fort Wingate and appeared at Oraibe. It did not take long for them to ascend the mesa, enter the town, pick out the medicine man and eighteen others, and carry them off as prisoners to Fort Wingate. Thus a second time within a few years the troubles at this place have been ended by the prompt action of troops, without firing a shot. No doubt care will be taken to prevent their recurrence, while the Moquis of Oraibe must by this time have a vivid realization of what compulsory education means. The nineteen captives have meanwhile been taken to Alcatraz Island, where, it is said, they will be imprisoned for a year.

TUESDAY'S DANCE AT SHERRY'S

It seemed last night as if the brilliant company which attended the ball given by the Patriarchs at Delmonico's on Monday night had been transferred to Sherry's for the first Tuesday Dance. There are only two Tuesday Dances each year, and they are only equaled in the season's gayeties by the balls given by the Patriarchs and Matriarchs.

Sherry's blue ballroom looked very cool last evening, with its simple but effective decorations of palms. The palms were placed in handsome jardinières in the corners and at the sides of the ballroom, and made delightful retreats in the parlors. The ends of the balcony were filled with them. In front of the orchestra were festoons of green, with a large cluster of American Beauty roses in the centre.

The guests were received by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon.

Among the subscribers to the dances are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. F. Brookholst Cutting, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Woodworth, and Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding.

Among the guests last night were George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. and Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and, as stated before, most of those who attended the Patriarchs' dance, including the diplomats from Washington.

Supper was served at 12:15 this morning at small tables in the pink ballroom on the lower floor.

The cotillion was danced after supper. It was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Edmund Baylies. There were 64 favors.

PLATT IS HARD PRESSED

The Battle Between Him and Brookfield Very Close—It Must Be Victory or Death for Either.

The contest for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee between William Brookfield and his friends and Platt and his followers looked very close last night. Both sides were claiming the victory, although one friend of Edward Lauterbach, who will be the Platt candidate unless he declines, only figured up 69 out of the 153 votes for him.

Cards of admission to the meeting of the County Committee, which will be held tomorrow night in Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street, were sent out yesterday to the delegates, and the Sergeant at Arms has been instructed to admit no one without a ticket. Unless the contests in the Second and Third Assembly Districts are immediately settled, there can be no election until the next meeting.

The condition of the contest last night was such as to make a shift either in one direction or the other possible at any moment. There is to be no dodging the issue. It is plainly Platt and anti-Platt. Friends of Platt have tried to get the other side to agree to say, in the event of Mr. Brookfield's election, that it was not a defeat for Platt, but the friends of Mr. Brookfield would make no agreement. They do not want the issue clouded. They know that is the essence of the contest, and if Mr. Brookfield is elected they will regard it as an anti-Platt victory, and if he is defeated they will regard it as a victory for Platt. Never before in the history of Republican local politics has the line been so strictly drawn on this point.

Mr. Platt went up to Albany yesterday with Gov. Morton. Some of his followers in the County Committee were saying last night that this trip would have a good effect on the Platt side of the local contest, because it would show that Platt was "solid" with the Governor, and thus might influence wavering votes against Mr. Brookfield. And there were those who said that Platt had this in mind when he undertook the journey.

CONCERTS BY SOLO PLAYERS

Violinists, Pianists, and a Violoncellist Appear in One Day.

There were three concerts yesterday, all all of them attended by large audiences. Two of these entertainments took place at Carnegie Hall, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The third entertainment, which was a matinée, was given in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. At Carnegie Hall, in the afternoon, the famous Belgian violinist, Eugène Ysaye, gave his second recital. He was to have been assisted, as he has been heretofore, by the pianist, Aimé Lachaume, but that gentleman had injured his wrist, and his place was pretty thoroughly filled by Paolo Gallico, a professor at the New-York College of Music, and Walter Damrosch. It was noted on the programme that Miss Theodora Pfaffiin was prevented by indisposition from making her second appearance at these recitals. M. Ysaye was heard with Mr. Gallico in the Kreuz Sonata. It is not known that the composition incited any one to crime. M. Ysaye also played Wilhelmj's "Parsifal" and "Siegfried" paraphrases, accompanied by Mr. Damrosch; two movements from Bach's sonata in G minor, Beethoven's romance in F, and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen." Mr. Gallico played the prelude and rigaudon from Raff's suite, Opus 204. The concert gave pleasure to a large assembly of persons.

At the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Bernhard Stavenhagen, the pianist and Master Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, gave a recital. The pianist's numbers were Haydn's F minor variations, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 27, No. 2; a scherzo, the "Berceuse," and the "Chant Polonaise" of Chopin; Liszt's "Sonnetto del Petrarca," Paganini caprice in E, and thirteenth Hungarian rhapsody. The "Erl König" was added on recall. Young Gerardy played the andante from Hans Sitt's first concerto, Mendelsshon's "Song Without Words," Opus 109; Popper's first tarantelle, the E flat nocturne of Chopin, Schumann's "Abendlied" and Victor Herbert's "Serenade in Memory of Moszkowski." The boy added for an encore number Popper's "Spinnerlied." It cannot be said that either of the two artists was in his best form. Mr. Stavenhagen's misuse of the pedals was more persistent than usual, and his tone was rudely forced at times. He was heard to the most advantage in the sonnet. Gerardy's best performance was that of the Schumann number, which he played with his fullest maturity of style.

It is difficult to speak of the concert given at Carnegie Hall in the evening without passing the bounds of moderation. It was of the kind that ought not to be given, and therefore the entire proceedings made the judicious grieve. The purpose of the entertainment—if it may be called that—was to set before the public two youthful performers whose friends believe them to be prodigies. There is no justification for the public exhibition of the musical prodigy, unless the precocity be in the nature of prematurity of temperamental development. Young Gerardy justifies his public appearance by doing not what is surprising in a youth, but what would be admirable in a man. This cannot be said of little Frieda Simonson, the "child pianist," nor of young Juanito Manen, the "boy violinist."

These are only clever children, of musical bent, who have practiced much and been well instructed. The little girl is less fitted for public appearance than the boy, for several reasons. The instrument upon which she plays requires a higher degree of skill to make it acceptable to an audience than the violin does. In the second place, her intelligence and her technic are both less developed than his, and she has not the strength necessary for concerto playing with orchestra. And in the third place, though her touch reveals a true feeling for tone quality, her reading is characterized by the natural reserve and lack of aggressiveness of her sex—defects which, at her age, she cannot be taught to supply. She should be kept in retirement from public consideration till she can learn how to project the personality of a woman through her playing. Her performance of Beethoven's C minor concerto last night was that of a musical child—nothing more.

Juanito Manen, too, can be regarded at present as nothing but a boy who shows promise. His finger technic is very imperfect, his tone crude and small, and his bow arm weak and inflexible. The mysteries of bowing have not yet opened themselves to him. The promise of the boy was shown last night in the earnestness with which he attacked the broader passages of the andante of Lalo's "Spanish Symphony." It was evident that the music found a responsive chord in his temperament, but he had no idea how to tell his hearers what he felt. There is probably a future for this little fellow; but much study lies between that and the present.

Fame of "Trilby's" Author.

Mr. Du Maurier's "Trilby" bids fair to break the record of marvelous sales, and to this end 100,000 copies in ten weeks is not a bad lead off. In commenting on this fact, The Author tells the following rather good story as evidence that the book has invaded even the absolutely unliterary public: "A gentleman on the train the other day overheard a girl talking to three young men. 'Oh! have you read "Trilby?"' she asked one of the young men. He admitted that he had not, whereupon the young woman declared that it was 'just too lovely.' 'Who wrote it?' inquired the second man. 'Well,' the girl replied, 'it's translated from the French of a man named Meriar, and it's illustrated by a man named Whistler.'"

RELENTING WITH ARMENIA

Orders Issued by the Porte for the Release of Prisoners.

ZEKKI PACHA'S REPORTS REMOVED

Spanish Tariff Conditions—Opening of the Landtag—Italian Defeat of Abyssinians, and Other Events.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Relations between the Porte and the Armenians have notably improved. Several prisoners in Armenia have been ordered released. It is said that Zekki Pasha's reports on the Sassoun affair, including one admitting that 1,720 persons were killed, have been removed from the Turkish War Office."

OPENING OF THE LANDTAG.

Promise in the Royal Speech of Advantage to Agriculture.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The session of the Prussian Landtag was opened to-day by the Emperor in person. At noon only the Catholic members had assembled in the White Chamber. They passed the time in studying the new decorations of the hall, especially the models of the Prussian sovereigns, which were placed along the walls.

At 12:15 P. M. the Emperor-King, in grand state, followed by the Protestant members, entered the Chamber from the chapel, traversed the hall, and retired by another door. At 12:25 his Majesty re-entered the Chamber, preceded by the Color Company of the Castle Guard, and ascended the throne. The royal speech was handed to him by Chancellor Hohenlohe, and read by the King in a clear voice.

He said that several bills would be introduced for the benefit of agriculture, in which he was greatly interested. He was disposed to strive in every way possible to advance the interests of the agricultural class. He hoped, he said, with the patriotic assistance of the Landtag, to combat successfully the renewed attacks which were being made upon social order and the monarchy.

The President of the upper house, at the conclusion of the speech, called for cheers for the King, which were heartily given.

His Majesty then took his departure, followed by the Prussian Ministers.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ABYSSINIANS.

Ras Mangascia and a Force Superior in Numbers Badly Beaten.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Gen. Baratieri has telegraphed to the War Office from Massowah that the necessity for the immediate reinforcement of the Italian troops in Africa is most urgent.

Signor Crispi and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, held a protracted conference last evening, when it was decided to dispatch several battalions of troops to Africa without delay.

Gen. Baratieri Sunday last made an attack on the Abyssinians under Ras Mangascia. After severe fighting, the Italian troops were victorious. A large number of Abyssinians were killed and many were taken prisoners. The prisoners attribute the victory of the Italians to their use of the explosive balystile.

There were 10,000 Abyssinians engaged in the fight, while the Italians, with their native allies, numbered only 4,000. Ras Mangascia, who had expected his dervish allies to make a simultaneous attack, crossed the River Belesa in the face of the Italians at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Under the fire of the Italian machine guns the Abyssinians suffered heavily, and soon retired. They renewed the attack later, concentrating their efforts on the Italian flank. At this juncture the Italians were joined by 3,000 men, under Gen. Arimonde, who had made a forced march of fifteen miles. The Abyssinians then fled in disorder.

HOWARD GOULD DENIES REPORTS

He Has Not Bought a Playhouse nor Become Interested in a Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Howard Gould, in an interview with a representative of the United Press to-day, denied the truth of the story that he had made a pecuniary venture in the theatrical field. He said he had been asked to take control of the Shaftesbury Theatre, but he had declined the offer.

Mr. Gould also said that he had no interest in the new twenty-rater to be called the Niagara. Capt. Barr, formerly of the Navahoe, Mr. Gould said, had been offered the command of the Vigilant. He did not think it likely that the Vigilant would sail in English waters next Summer. Her owner would prefer to sell her at a reasonable price.

CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS DELAYED

British Fleet Is Watching an Invading Japanese Force.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the departure of the Chinese peace envoys for Japan has been further delayed, owing to the necessity of their awaiting orders from Pekin.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Che-Foo under date of Jan. 15 says it is rumored that the Japanese have landed in Shantung, twenty-five miles south of Wei-Hai-Wei, and that the British fleet is cruising in the waters in that vicinity watching the movements of the invading force.

German Court-Martial Sentence.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The court-martial before which were tried the nearly 200 noncommissioned officers from the artillery school, who were arrested some time ago and confined in the Magdeburg fortress, imposed its sentence to-day. Two officers were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for inciting their associates to insubordination, 31 were condemned to nine months' incarceration, and 130 were sentenced to prison for six months.

Three New British Governors.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, Governor of the Leeward Islands, has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. Sir Francis Fleming, Governor of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands. Lord Brassey has accepted the Governorship of Victoria, Australia, as the successor of the Earl of Hopetoun.

Anarchists Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 15.— The Anarchist Bavard and four others suspected of being connected with the bomb explosion in the Rue Monceau, were captured this morninn Rue Monceau, were arrested this evening.

Death of Joseph Whitaker.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Joseph Whitaker, one of the owners of "Whitaker's Almanack," died in Kensington to-day. He was formerly attached to The Philadelphia Ledger, and served in the civil war.

London Jockey Club Summoned.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Anti-Gambling League has obtained a summons against the Jockey Club for permitting betting on Newmarket Heath. The case will be heard within a month.

Hanley Colliery Calamity.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At noon to-day the water was rising in the Diglake Colliery at Hanley, where 90 or 100 men are entombed. It is feared that most of them have been drowned.

Earthquakes in Rome's Vicinity.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Civita Lavignia and other places within a short distance of Rome. No damage was done.

Iturbide Received at Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Emperor to-day gave an audience to Señor Iturbide, the new Mexican Minister, who presented his credentials.

Pope Leo's Health.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope has been suffering from the effects of a cold, but is now recovering.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Randolph Churchill passed a restless night, and was somewhat weaker this morning.

CHAIRMAN KNOX RE-ELECTED

Trustees of the Normal College and College of the City of New-York Organize for Another Year.

The Trustees of the Normal College and the College of the City of New-York held their first session of the year yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Education, 146 Grand Street. Those present, in addition to Chairman Charles H. Knox, were Trustees Benneville, Gerard, Harris, Holt, Hubbell, Hunt, Livingston, Maclay, McBarron, Montant, O'Brien, Rogers, Strauss, Van Arsdale, and Webb.

Webb.

The election of a Chairman of the Normal College Trustees for another year resulted in twelve votes for Chairman Knox. Two of the Trustees cast blank ballots, and this occasioned some surprise.

Secretary Arthur McMullen was re-elected unanimously, receiving fourteen votes.

Chairman Knox gave thanks for his re-election, and after a motion to adjourn had been carried, declared the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York were in session.

President Hunter resigned his seat to President Webb of the college. After a small amount of routine business had been acted upon, Chairman Knox and Clerk McMullen were re-elected as Chairman and Secretary of that board. The vote was the same as in the preceeding election.

Trustee Van Arsdale said that at a meeting some years ago the salary of President Welch had been cut from $8,750 to $7,000. He moved that it be restored.

Trustee Harris said that, while he did not object to the salary being restored, yet he thought it should be carefully considered, as it might seriously conflict with the division made of the $150,000 allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the college. President Webb seconded Mr. Harris's motion to refer, and it went over.

Trustee Gerard moved that the apportionment made of the $150,000 be reconsidered. One hundred and thirty two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars had been allowed for teachers, and the remaining $17,250 for the purchase of scientific instruments and repairs. He also gave notice that if his motion to reconsider was carried, he would move that no money be paid to teachers except those who live in New-York City.

This occasioned no little merriment among the Trustees.

"If you are going to make a new speech we would like to hear it," remarked Trustee O'Brien, emphasizing the word "new."

This did not check Mr. Gerard, who said he thought those who lived in the city only should draw the city's money. When the vote was put thirteen voted against Mr. Gerard's motion. He called for the yeas and nays.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT DENOUNCED

Strong Resolutions Adopted at a Citizens' Mass Meeting in the Eighth Assembly District.

There was a mass meeting at the John E. Milholland Club, 111 Clinton Place, last evening, of the Republican citizens of the Eighth Assembly District, for the purpose of repudiating the bossism now in existence in that district. H. C. Piercy presided, and J. R. McKelvey, A. S. Gilbert, and George Malraison made addresses.

With the exception of McKelvey, who referred to the general organization and its objects, the speakers commented upon the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A certain leader of the Republican Party of the Eighth Assembly District has again done acts detrimental to the interests of the party in this district,

Resolved, That the action of Cornelius Van Cott, at the election of officers of the Lincoln Club last March, in sitting in front of the ballot boxes and snatching ballots out of the members' hands who were opposed to the election of an officer who was not a resident of the district, and his (Van Cott(causing members of the police force to be present during the election, is hereby most emphatically denounced; and be it further,

Resolved, That the action of Whitfield (Van Cott) causing members of the police ment of the election of the Lincoln Pioneer Corps, one of the junior organizations of the district. He applied gag law in its worst form at this meeting; and it is further,

Resolved, That we denounce the last outrage committed by Cornelius Van Cott, when he caused the election of Edward Lauterbach, a resident of the Twenty-third Assembly District, as a member of the County Committee; and it is further,

Resolved, That the members of this organization extend to the members of the lower portion of the Assembly district who were thus insulted our most hearty approval and congratulations upon the stand which they have taken and which will eventually cause the overthrow of this most unrepublican policy in this district, as well as the downfall of this would-be despot.

The meeting was then adjourned, after a committee of three, consisting of Edward W. Zimmermann, T. H. Foster, and George Malraison, had been appointed to confer with leaders in certain election districts of the Assembly district, who oppose such management as Mr. Van Cott forced upon them.

Found Policemen in a Restaurant.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Patrolmen Emil L. Pfaeler, George T. Sherwood, George T. Leeson, and Charles H. Boyle of the Mercer Street Station were transferred to other precincts.

Superintendent Byrnes appeared before the board in executive session and said that his Roundsmen had found several patrolmen of the Mercer Street Station off post and in a Fourteenth Street restaurant early yesterday morning. He recommended that the Roundsman of each platoon be remanded, as it was their duty to discover the neglect of duty. The seven patrolmen will be placed on trial.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota is at the Everett.

—Ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire is at the Windsor.

—Sir Rivers Wilson of England and Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore are at the Holland.

—Congressman Bellamy Storer and Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati are at the Gilsey.

—Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago and Gen. George J. Magee of Wellsboro, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

MRS. TANQUERAY IN JAPAN

Even There, It Seems, Her "Past" Would Not Keep Down.

"THE QUEEN OF SMILES" IN ENGLISH

Judith Gautier's Simple But Strong Japanese Play Exquisitely Dressed and Set Upon the Stage.

Mr. Daly put forward Judith Gautier's famous Japanese play, "The Queen of Smiles," renamed "Heart of Ruby," with beautiful scenes and dresses, last night, and every other possible pictorial and mechanical aid. It made a beautiful show, which inevitably suggested the inimitable "Mikado" of Gilbert and Sullivan, though it was all serious, and was designed to move the spectator to pity and sympathetic tears, and not to laughter. It was received with acclaim, and its significance was understood. It did not cause laughter, though to our eyes it is all so queer, for it is an idealized picture of life in old Japan, that country we began to know and to talk about in the days of the Japanese Embassy, when pictures of distinguished almond-eyed gentlemen with bricks on their heads instead of hats were common in the illustrated papers, the Japan of the poets and the fans and screens and jars—not the Japan of to-day's newspapers. In the "business" of the play the social customs and domestic habits of the faraway people were adhered to. There was more of this sort of "realism" than we have had in "The Mikado," or any other Japanese play. The costumes and weapons and other properties were all exactly the thing. They were made in Japan for the production of Judith Gautier's play at the Odéon, in Paris; the scenery was copied from that used at the Odéon. It represented, first, the living room in the house of a Japanese noble, on a terrace overlooking Yeddo; then a river bank at night, with the glare of a distant conflagration; then a garden with a pond full of lotus flowers in bloom, and the lilies and chrysanthemums also in flower; then a public square in Yeddo, crowded by gay folks, and others not gay, and, finally, the palace of a noble of high rank. The incidental music selected by Mr. Widmer was all in keeping, and a pretty dance in Act IV. was as Japanese as you please.

The French play, which has many fine declamatory passages, had been rendered into respectable English verse, that was still unmistakably English verse, with such lines as, "but, break my heart, for I must e'en consent," and such expressions as "doth bellow for revenge" to rudely disturb the illusion. It was sometimes difficult, therefore, to obey the commands of Miss Rehan, who was Prologue, Epilogue, and Chorus, and imagine ourselves in a "shadow land" where "Sayonara means farewell," and Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan poets are unknown. Mr. Huntley McCarthy of London, is the English poet; and has gone Judith Gautier two better with a pair of sonnets which Miss Rehan recited in the entr' actes.

Miss Rehan, however, took no other part in the performance, as it was announced she would. The strong rôle of Tika was weakly filled by Ida Molesworth, a comely young lady, who doubtless has a fair share of dramatic aptitude, but lacks both physical force and authority of presence. But it seems to have been Mr. Daly's idea to avoid the dramatic as far as possible, and let fluent speech and intelligible dumb-show answer; thus, probably, hoping to make the performance seem an example of quaint, delicate, and unusual art, rather than a moving, tear-compelling display of human emotions. If that was his idea, he succeeded admirably, and certainly his audience, as fine a one as ever assembled in a New-York theatre, was satisfied. Its approbation was expressed vigorously at every opportunity; Miss Rehan's reading of the entr' acte verses seemed to fill it with delight, though she was by no means in her best form, and the manager was called to the front after the performance. A pleasant feature of the night was the odd juxtaposition of old Japan with new Japan, the one on the stage, the other in the right-hand proscenium box, where Minister Kato and Consul General Hashiguchi sat with a party of their compatriots.

"Heart of Ruby," however, though elemental, is strong. It might well be acted with tragic force. The death of broken-hearted Omaya, the vengeance of Tika, the misery of Yamato, the retribution that overtakes Heart of Ruby, and the sorrow of the young lovers, might be made to thrill us. The story is the old, familiar one, yet ever new, and more popular than ever on the stage to-day, of the courtesan who repents and tries to live down her past, but finds that Fate is too strong for her. Heart of Ruby is a Japanese Mrs. Tanqueray. She is the Queen of Smiles in Yeddo, Simabara, a degraded priest of Buddha is her lover, and Yamato is her victim. She ruins Yamato, leaves him a widower, and childless, homeless, penniless, an outcast. She tries to murder him, using Simabara as her tool, but he escapes, to wander about the earth, a beggar. She flies from Simabara, too, and, with her ill-gotten wealth, brings up her pretty daughter in purity, spends much in charity, lets her hair go back to gray, and dwells next door to a Prince. But the Prince's adopted son, who falls in love with Heart of Ruby's daughter, is really the son of Yamato, and when he learns the story of his origin, his mother's death, his father's shame, the hour of vengeance is at hand.

This rôle of Heart of Ruby is acted by Maxine Elliott, who is surely the most beautiful woman on the stage, and was a resplendent figure in her rich robes and jewels. She was evidently a foreigner, for her eyebrows were not oblique. Miss Elliott has much dramatic intelligence, and her skill is increasing. She played her part with tact and zeal. The personal humor of William Sampson was potent in one short scene, and the whole performance was consistently dignified.

The Prince of Maeda	George Clarke
The Lord Yamato	Sidney Herbert
Simabara	John Craig
Iyahsita	Alfred Hickman
Vayagama	Gerald Maxwell
Sabouro	William Stewart
Ogoura	Livingston Morse
Keeper of the inn	William Sampson
A boatman	Thomas Bridgland
The little Iyahsita	Minnie Lane Garner
Heart of Ruby	Maxine Elliott
Omaya	Sybil Carlisle
Chrysanthemum	Percy Haswell
Attendant on Omaya	Eugenia Upham
The Landlady	May Silvie
A wandering singing woman	Florence Conron
Tika	Ida Molesworth
The Voice of the Poet	Ada Rehan

SPANISH TARIFF CONDITIONS.

Protectionists Less Aggressive and the United States in Favor.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says the Government will refuse to increase the tariff upon foreign cereals, but will offer other compensations to the home producers and protectionists, who are less aggressive than they were formerly. They will insist, however, upon a Parliamentary battle over the questions involved before accepting the Government's concessions.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—According to cable dispatches from Spain, the home Government has decided to apply the "second column" of the tariff to all imports from the United States, pending the ultimate arrangement of the tariff question, now under consideration by the authorities of Madrid.

BYRNES ASKED TO REMAIN

Police Superintendent's Request for Retirement Returned by Mayor Strong—His Views on Reorganization.

That Superintendent Byrnes will remain at the head of the police force and be a potent factor in the reorganization of the Department was apparently settled yesterday by Mayor Strong.

The Mayor returned to the Superintendent the application for retirement which Mr. Byrnes had placed in his hands last month, and accompanied it with a letter asking him to remain in his position. The letter is as follows:

New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Superintendent of Police, New-York City.

My Dear Sir: Replying to your letter dated Dec. 18, 1894, addressed to me as Mayor, and opened after my assuming the office, in which you ask to be retired from the position of Superintendent of Police, I beg to say, first, that, in view of your long and continued services in the Police Department, covering nearly a third of a century, during which you have devoted the best part of your life to that branch of the service, and, second, in view of possible legislation at Albany which may make changes in the laws governing the Police Department of our city, I return your letter with the request that you remain in your present position until such changes, if any, shall be made by the Legislature and become laws.

At that time we can and will act with fuller knowledge, and with such laws for guidance. Until then, I remain very truly yours, W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

A reporter for The New-York Times showed Superintendent Byrnes a copy of the Mayor's letter at his home last evening. He said that he had not yet received the letter, as it doubtless reached his office after he had left for the day, and of course, he had not prepared a reply to it.

"Naturally," he said, "I am greatly gratified at the action of the Mayor, and at the kind manner in which he has written. My application for retirement was placed in his hands in good faith, but as the Mayor has asked me to remain in my present position, it would be ungracious of me to refuse. The experience gained in my long service in the department, which, as the Mayor says, covers nearly a third of a century, and the knowledge I have acquired during that service, are now, as they have always been, at the disposal of the public.

"I am fully convinced that with proper legislation the department can be reorganized on a basis which would render it physically impossible for such a state of corruption as has been revealed by the recent investigation to exist in the force, except in extreme and isolated cases. The problem of reorganization is a difficult one, and great care must be taken in securing fit men for the uniformed force. I have no personal knowledge as to what shape legislation will take, but it must be thorough and prudent."

"Have you a plan for the reorganization of the department?" asked the reporter.

"I have thought out a scheme," replied the Superintendent, "and have committed the principal points to paper, and at the proper time my plan will be placed at the disposal of those who are intrusted with the task of reorganization. It would not be proper now to make it public. But I will say that politics must be entirely eliminated from the department, and the impression which has been so prevalent that it has impregnated the force, that appointments and promotions could only be gained through political influence, or worse, must be eradicated. The Superintendent should have absolute control of the discipline of the department and the power to assign to precincts and transfer officers and men whenever he deems it for the good of the service. No man should be appointed a policeman and no member of the force should be promoted unless he has shown himself entirely fit for the position, and the members of the force must be taught that merit and efficiency alone will control promotions. This would be an incentive for a proper discharge of duty. With enlarged powers for the Superintendent and non-interference from politicians there can be no doubt that the police force of this city could be made the equal, if not the superior, of any police force in the world.

"I shal' do all in my power to accomplish this end, and I have no doubt of ultimate success."

MR. CRIMMINS RETIRES AS LEADER

No Time, He Says, to Devote to Politics in the Twentieth District.

Thomas E. Crimmins, the associate leader with Thomas J. Dunn of the Tammany organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, has determined to retire from that place.

Mr. Crimmins is one of the largest contractors in the city, and is a brother of John D. Crimmins. His determination to cease active co-operation in the political affairs of his district will doubtless be very much regretted by those with whom he has been associated. It is not his intention to join any other political organization, Mr. Crimmins said yesterday:

"I have not yet sent my resignation to the Executive Committee, but it is a fact that I have retired. Mr. Dunn is an able leader, and can very well get along without me. The fact is, that I have not, of late, had the necessary time to devote to the position if it needed any time. The idea of having business leaders was a good one, but I don't think the scheme was carried out as it was intended to be."

Mr. Crimmins also said that his connection with the Tammany leadership had of late materially interfered with the discipline observed in his business, for the reason that when foremen discharged men for cause, they would come to him and seek to be reinstated, because they were organization men. Hereafter the discipline will not be hampered in this way.

President Walsh of the Central Democratic Club of the district has retired from Tammany, and is a candidate for the district leadership in the New-York State Democracy.

Mrs. Le Moyne's Browning Readings.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne began her series of readings from Browning at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, in presence of an unusually fine audience. "Colombe's Birthday," the single subject of yesterday's reading, demands much of the student of Browning. One cannot read it without bestowing the closest attention upon every word and phrase, or understandingly hear it read with one ear closed. It has rare beauties, doubtless, and dramatic strength, and Colombe and her Advocate of Cleves are flesh and blood creatures; but one must forget all about the workaday world around him, and apply himself with painful zeal to the understanding of them and their story if he would recognize the beauties, feel the dramatic strength, and know the personages.

That Mrs. Le Moyne succeeded in holding the attention of her audience throughout the reading is an indication of her excellent skill as a public reader and her power to interprat her favorite poet. But doubtless she will have even more sympathy at her next reading, when the programme will include "In a Balcony" and "Over the Sea Our Galleys Went," from "Paracelsus."

No Changes in Dr. Doty's Staff.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Jan. 15.—It was expected that Dr. Doty, who was recently appointed Health Officer of the Port of New-York, would take charge here to-day, but he is in Albany and will not return until to-morrow. Virtually he has been in charge since Jan. 8. He has not yet made any changes in the staff. Dr. Seaborn is in charge of the Port Office.

RELIGIONS OF THE EAST

Prof. Rhys-Davids Lectures on the Early Forms of Belief.

CURIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF ANCIENTS

Some Primitive Men Regarded the World as a Phantom and Life a Dream—The Philosophy of the Vedas.

Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids of London, who is a distinguished Sanskrit scholar and the author of several works on Oriental religions, delivered last night the first of a series of lectures on "The History and Literature of Buddhism," in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, under the auspices of the University Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia College.

President Seth Low of Columbia College occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer, who was listened to with interest by a large and appreciative audience for over an hour and a half.

Prof. Rhys-Davids took as the subject of his lecture, "Religious Teachers and Their Teachings in India and in the West," and gave a graphic description of the intellectual surroundings out of which Buddhism arose.

"It has often been maintained," he said, "that there is no opinion or belief without religion. But what is religion? Caesar, in one of his works, held that its real meaning was a repetition of prayers and incantations. Christian writers have endeavored to explain the meaning of the word, and Thomas Aquinas says that religion is goodness rendered to God for the honor due to Him; and, again, that it is a manifestation of faith, hope, and charity toward God. Writers who describe dogmas of religion endeavor to place a meaning upon the word which will harmonize with their views of life."

Prof. Rhys-Davids continued:

Frederick Harrison defines it as veneration for the power which exercises a dominating influence over our lives and actions. Men's definitions of religion are as numerous and conflicting as their beliefs. But there is only one definition which all must accept, and that is the historical one. It includes beliefs representing internal and external mysteries in relation to souls and gods.

In India we find the records of religious movements stretching over 3,000 years. Ideas similar to the two main essential beliefs in which all religions rest, belief in God and belief in the soul, will be found throughout the world; but in three countries only have those ideas been found developed into systems which will bear comparison with each other. These are Persia, India, and China.

In China history is no more than a kind of battlefield for conjecture before the time of Confucius. But he did not stand alone in China. Of the curious history of Buddhism in that country, and the influence it exercised on other beliefs, we have no systematic account at all. It is only in India that we have a very complete and authentic record for a period of fifteen centuries before the birth of Christ.

There remains, no doubt, a good deal of important work to be done still, notwithstanding what has been already accomplished. But the main lines of history are remarkably clear and form a very interesting study from the comparative point of view. Buddhism ignores the two ideas of religion referred to, or the theories of God and the soul.

The region of these two theories is surrounded with mystery. Primitive man left no records, and in attempting to read between the lines of later records scholars are at variance. Primitive man, whatever race he belonged to, made no distinction between his experience in dreams and his experience when awake, because he looked upon life as a dream, and regarded dreams as much in the nature of realities as any other experience of his life.

For this reason, when he saw any person in his dream, on awakening he at once concluded, even though the individual was dead, that there was something of a breath of life which existed in the body while living, and which still existed in some form. He did not reason whether that life was eternal or not.

These souls were developed into gods and were believed to be wandering from body to body. They thought animals had souls, as well as rivers, trees, and plants, so that the whole earth became full of ghosts.

The gods of these people had no existence except in the brain of their worshippers. The arrival of a new god meant to them the birth of a new idea. The worshippers of the new god usually were classed as reformers, and the worshippers of the old gods looked upon these reformers as atheists. It is also true that among the Acadian books there are references to beliefs that are now found in India.

The oldest Indian books of the Vedas show us an advanced stage in this ancient soul theory, and it is in them we find the germ of subsequent steps of philosophy in the Valley of the Ganges. These books bear no date. But scholars are unanimous that the Vedas must have existed, as we now find them, as far back as 1,200 years before Christ.

Prof. Davids closed his lecture by giving a description of sixty-two heresies that were taught in those early times destructive of the orthodox belief in the theory held of God and the soul. Some held that only God was everlasting, and that this world was a phantom and a dream. Others held that there was no God in that sense, that the primordeal stuff out of which this world was formed is eternal, and that the souls of men have a separate existence.

THE PROVINCES CANNOT PROHIBIT

Decision that the Dominion Has Such Extreme Control of Liquor Traffic.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 15.—During the last general election in the Province of Ontario Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of the Province, promised to pass a prohibitory liquor law, if it was constitutional for him to do so. For years past there have been doubts as to whether the liquor trade, wholesale and retail, should be controlled by the Province, as it now is, or by the Dominion Government. The question has been up in various forms, but the Provinces always came out ahead.

Judgment was given to-day in the Supreme Court in the case of Huson against the Township of South Norwich, in Ontario, deciding that a liquor by-law passed by the municipality, under a provincial statute, was legal, and that the statute was therefore constitutional. The by-law was for local option. This judgment was given by three Judges, and two were against.

At the close of this case judgment was next given in a reference case submitted by the Dominion as to whether the power to pass a prohibition liquor law lay with the Dominion or the Provinces. The decision of the court, by three to two, was that the Dominion alone had the power to pass a prohibition act. This will relieve Sir Oliver Mowat of passing his promised prohibition measure, which he had no desire of doing. Both parties fight shy of it.

Trained Nurses Graduated.

Sixteen young women, wearing the blue and white gingham dress and snowy gauze cap and apron of the trained nurse, took part last night in the graduation exercises of the New-York Training School for Nurses. Each received the diploma and gold badge that is awarded for two years of hard, faithful work in the wards of Bellevue Hospital.

The graduates were Miss Emma B. Pierce, Miss Charlotte Cary, Miss Helen M. Galbraith, Miss Caroline T. Clary, Miss Myeta J. Newbury, Miss Alice Steokhouse, Miss Evelyn B. Sherrard, Anna V. O'Neill, Miss Jennie E. Case, Mrs. Theresa Farmer, Miss Helen Roe, Miss Emma L. Christie, Miss Annie J. Boss, Miss Annie L. Leigh, Miss Nellie Slack, and Miss Elizabeth Crooks.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—J. J. Owen, a veteran journalist and ex-member of the New-York Legislature, and the founder of the San José Mercury, fell down a flight of stairs and killed himself early this morning.

THE MAYOR WANTS MORE POWER

CANNOT DO MUCH WITHOUT IT, HE SAYS IN A SPEECH.

To Good Government Club Men He Declares All Heads of Departments Must Be Changed.

Good Government Club H held a public meeting last night in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, at which Mayor Strong was a guest and a speaker. The Mayor entered while Gen. Wager Swayne was speaking, and there was a round of applause from the audience as he came up the aisle, accompanied by J. D. Osgood.

Before the Mayor came J. B. Bishop had made an address on "Ballot Reform," in which he showed the new forms of ballots and spoke in favor of the ballot machine and the limiting of the expenditure of candidates for office.

Mayor Strong, in his address, said:

"I have only been Mayor a few days, but I don't think the laws of this city are inferior. They are as good as they can be, and the laws that govern the police and the financial departments especially are nearly perfect. It now rests with us to put the proper officers into the offices to execute the laws. In this way you will have the best government possible.

"It is impossible to make much change in the direction of reform in the departments while the present heads are in charge. In order to cary out the reforms all the heads of the departments must be changed.

"Your Mayor cannot do it. He can put one man on some of the boards in May, but that is all. Some time ago a member of one of the boards resigned, and I sent for a man whom I wanted to take his place. He declined to take the place unless the whole board was changed and those who were in went out.

"The men who are now in office have shown a perfect willingness to remain with us, and there is the difference between those whom we want in and those whom we want out.

"To bring about the proper reform, the Legislature must give the Mayor the power to remove the heads of the city departments.

"Now, there can be rings in every party, and this is true of the Republicans as well as of the Democrats. I say this, although I don't think you could find a more consistent, stalwart Republican than I am. But, as for municipal politics, I have always felt that, if the time would ever come when we could eliminate politics from the City Government, I would work for it with all my might. Every day that I am in my office makes me feel this fact more strongly.

"If the Legislature does what the people of this city said it should do last November, we will have a new government in New-York, and if we enforce the laws that we now have we will have a very well-governed city."

RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSION MEETING

A Public Meeting to be Held to Receive Suggestions and Plans.

The Rapid-Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon in executive session in the rooms of the commission, in the Home Life Building, on Broadway. The members deliberated for an hour and a half, and then said that they had not done anything of interest.

Commissioners Orr, Steinway, Low, Starin, and Claflin were present. Chief Engineer Parsons told the Commissioners that the committee of experts was still engaged in going over his plans, and that it had met daily and devised ways for reducing the estimated cost, but so far had not arrived at any determination that could be made public.

A letter was read from the Marble Hill Improvement Company, vigorously protesting against the rapid-transit road not being continued beyond Fort George. The company owns property above the fort, and wants it to be benefited by the extension of the route.

President Orr said that, as the route had not been definitely decided on, the protest could not be acted on. The northerly limits of the road are yet to be determined, but the company was under the impression that they had already been. A letter suggesting a plan of construction was received from G. E. Thew, a civil engineer. It was placed on file.

The Commissioners had a discussion about the various routes; the details, however, of the discussion were not made public.

There will be a public hearing to-day and Friday, at which people with plans of construction will be heard. Henry Day of 62 Washington Square was present yesterday to explain a scheme for operating the road by a flexible, moving rail. He was not heard.

WATCHMEN IN DANGER OF STARVATION

They Are Imprisoned by Loose Ice in Niagara River.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Hiram Larne and Michael Hammond, employed as watchmen, or lookouts, who live on the Inlet Pier, off the water works, are imprisoned there, and may starve unless provisions can be sent them in a day or two.

They are flying signals of distress, but no aid can reach them, as the density of the slush ice in the river makes communication by boat impossible.

The Inlet Pier is where the city taps Niagara River for its water supply. The stream is very swift at that point, and two men live on the pier all Winter to keep the entrance free from ice. They are supplied with food every five days, and never come to land. Looking from the water works with a telescope, it can be seen that the entrance is blocked with slush ice, and that the men have evidently given up trying to cope with the task of keeping it clear.

Money Left for Charities.

A number of deserving charities will benefit under the terms of the will of Mrs. Mary Ann Gillespie, which was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. Mrs. Gillespie was the wife of George D. H. Gillespie, and died at Tuxedo on Sept. 12, 1894.

To the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Mrs. Gillespie leaves $2,000; $1,000 goes to the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; $1,000 to the House of Rest for Consumptives; $2,000 to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York, and $2,000 to the Socity for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.

All the residue of her estate, the testatrix leaves to her niece, Margaret Adelaide Kare, wife of Grenville Kane, and her nephew, Christopher Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe, and her cousin, William Irving Clark, are appointed executors.

New Publications.

Albatross Novels, 1,000,000 Sold.

YOU'LL HAVE TO READ IT!

OUT OF WEDLOCK,

BY ALBERT ROSS.

G. W. DILLINGHAM,

PUBLISHER,

New-York.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.

Just published, full account of the mode of treatment in the Williamson Sanitarium, New-London, Conn., with records cases. Address as above with stamps for 25c. copy.

Hindeenorns makes comfort for the feet and easy walking by removing the corns. 15 cts. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BAUDOUINE.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Charles A. Baudouine, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895, at 10 A. M., at his home, 718 5th Av.

BALLARD.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, Mary R., widow of the late Joseph W. Ballard, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at 75 Oakland St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment in the Evergreens.

CHALONER.—Entered into rest, in this city, Jan. 15, 1895, William James Chaloner, son of the late A. Denman Chaloner, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., Thursday, 17th, at 3 P. M. Interment in Philadelphia.

FROTHINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895, Nathaniel Frothingham, son of the late John W. and Mary A. Frothingham, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, 110 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.

HAMMANN.—On Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1895, Dr. Elizabeth Adams, wife of Edward Hammann.

Funeral services Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 10 Charles St. Friends are invited. Interment Friday.

HAWES.—At Aiken, S. C., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, George Lenox, eldest son of the late Dr. George Elias and Adelaide Dunning Hawes, in the 26th year of his age.

HENCKEN.—On Monday, Jan. 14, of pneumonia, Sophia E. Hencken, widow of George Hencken, Sr., in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 266 Palisade Av., Union Hill, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

LAMBORN.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at the Hotel Netherlands, Jan. 14, 1895, Robert H Lamborn, Ph. D.

Interment at Kennett, Penn.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Monday, Jan. 14, John Ernest Miller, aged 66 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 173 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Thomas S. Morris, in his 69th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, corner 166th St. and Franklin Av., Morrisania, on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

NORBURY.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Jan. 13, Dr. John F. Norbury, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., on Thursday, the 17th, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family invited.

REILEY.—At Freehold, N. J., Jan. 14, Eleanor Mary Ten Broeck, widow of the late Rev. William

ARGUING THE INCOME TAX

The Moore Injunction Suit Before an Equity Court.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE PRESENTED

Authorities Quoted to Prove that the Tax Is Not Unconstitutional and Should Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—What is known as the income tax case, through which John G. Moore of New-York seeks an injunction against Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to prevent the enforcement of the income tax provisions of the Revenue act of 1894, came up for argument this morning before Judge Hagner in one of the equity courts of this district. Owing to illness, ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, counsel for Mr Moore, was unable to be present, and Jerre M. Wilson of this city represented him. Edward B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, appeared for Commissioner Miller.

The argument to-day was on a demurrer filed by Commissioner Miller to the application for an injunction. Mr. Whitney, who opened the proceedings, briefly sketched the contentions of the plaintiff, in effect that the tax was unconstitutional, that no exemption is allowed to corporations operated as instrumentalities of the several States, which are not subject to taxation by the United States, and that no means are provided for recovering the amount of taxes levied if found to be illegal.

Mr. Whitney contended that no injunction could be granted in the present case. Irrespective of the right to pay under protest, it was claimed by Mr. Whitney that no ground for equitable jurisdiction was shown. It did not appear that Mr. Moore's property was in danger of being sold in such a way as to put him to a multiplicity of suits to recover it. He did not show even that he had any real or personal property upon which a Government lien would be likely to be asserted. The only personal property which he appeared to own consisted of shares in corporations. If the Government should bring a proceeding quasi in rem against one of these shares to enforce the total liability he could defend the suit. There was no reason for assuming that the Government would take any unnecessary steps to harass him. It must be assumed that it would take the most simple and direct course to collect the income tax for the present year.

Mr. Whitney claimed that in all cases where injunctions had been granted they were cases of illegal taxation by State Legislatures. All questions as to Federal taxation had been put at rest by the act of March 2, 1867, in the following language:

No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any taxes shall be maintained in any court.

Congress was not subject to the same restrictions as the States, and was only required to give the taxpayer "due process of law." It was not even necessary that the tribunal should be a judicial one. The final decision might be made by purely administrative officers. Mr. Whitney contended that for these reasons the constitutionality of the income tax could not be tested in the present suit, and then proceeded to consider the main question.

The power of Congress to tax, he claimed, was limited by the Constitution in two respects only. First, if the tax be a direct one, within the meaning of the Constitution, the tax must be apportioned among the various States, (including the Territories and the District of Columbia, at the option of Congress,) according to their respective population; second, if the taxes are classifiable as duties, imposts, or excises, they must be uniform throughout the United States. Restrictions implied, although not expressed, in the Constitution, prevented Congress from taxing a State Government or any instrumentality thereof, and require that the tax must be laid for a public purpose only. There were no other restrictions, except those with relation to the slave trade and export taxes.

Mr. Whitney said he would endeavor to show, first, that the tax was not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore not required to be apportioned among the States according to the census; second, that the tax was uniform within the meaning of the Constitution, and that it was a fair and just tax, and, in view of our past legislative history, its propriety was unquestionable. To offset the contention of the plaintiff that the income tax was a direct tax because it was a capitation tax, Mr. Whitney quoted many judicial opinions, and summed up his claim in the following opinion of Mr. Justice Swayne, sustaining the constitutionality of the individual income tax:

Our conclusions are that direct taxes within the meaning of the Constitution are only capitation taxes as expressed in that instrument, and taxes on real estate, and that the tax of which the plaintiff in error complains is within the category of an excise or duty * * * Against the considerations in one scale in favor of this proposition, what has been placed in the other as a counterpoise? Our answer is, certainly nothing of such weight, in our judgment, as to require a special reply.

Cooley on Constitutional limitation was also quoted as saying:

The term "direct taxes," as employed in the Constitution, has a technical meaning, and embraces capitation and land taxes only.

As to the question whether the income tax was uniform within the meaning of the Constitution, Mr. Whitney answered in the affirmative, quoting judicial opinions in support. He said that rich men got off very well indeed with a 2 per cent. tax, and did not have to pay nearly so much as did poor people and those with moderate incomes. Most of the opposition to the income tax came from New-York, and Mr. Whitney said he thought this resulted from the fear of men who were subject to the provisions of the law that if they disclosed their incomes they would be subjected to a personal tax of the State of New-York. They did not object so much to the 2 per cent. Government tax per se.

As to the objection that the Tariff act worked double taxation, Mr. Whitney claimed that this was no objection, even under the ordinary State Constitutions, although the requirements of uniformity are much more severe in the case of State taxes than in those of the Nation. The complainant, however, had failed to point out any double taxation in the act. The corporations were taxed on their net earnings only, not upon that part of their earnings which was represented by the interest on their bonds. The individual had no legal interest in those earnings, yet he was allowed to deduct from his income return dividends upon stock of any corporation, company, or association, "if the tax of 2 per cent. has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation."

As to the claim of the complainant that the tax was not uniform because incomes below $4,000 were exempted, Mr. Whitney maintained that this exception was more nominal than real, as it was supposed to be compensated by the heavier consumption taxes paid by persons with incomes of less than that amount. Furthermore, he said, exemptions from taxation had never been held to violate the rule of uniformity in taxation.

In maintaining that the tax was a proper one, Mr. Whitney reviewed the considerations and proceedings in Congress and elsewhere, which he claimed called it forth and justified it. The validity and propriety of

ator Morrill of Vermont as saying, in 1862, "Ought not men, too, with large incomes to pay more in proportion to what they have than those with limited means, who live by the work of their own hands or that of their families?" Mr. Morrill was also quoted as saying, with reference to a proposed tax of 5 per cent on all taxable incomes for administrative reasons, "No one doubts our constitutional power to levy this tax."

Senator Sherman was also quoted at length in support of the income tax, from a speech in which he said: "The only discrimination in our tax laws that will reach wealthy men as against the poorer classes of people is the income tax."

Mr. Wilson, for the plaintiff, spoke of the obnoxious features of the income tax and maintained that it was peculiarly objectionable to the people on account of the inquisitorial powers given. He contended that there was no adequate remedy given the person taxed to recover the money taken from him if the tax were declared illegal after its collection. He would be obliged to appeal to Congress, and everybody knew what that meant. The act of March 2, 1867, was invalid, so far as it prevented a citizen from going into court with a grievance as to the payment of a tax. That section was contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. If the Congress of the United States could prevent a citizen from going into court, then there was nothing it could not do. The people had never given to Congress the right to do this; in fact, they had expressly reserved to themselves the right to appear in the courts for a redress of grievances.

At this point Mr. Whitney was obliged to go to the United State Supreme Court, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

IMPEACHMENT REPORT ORDERED

House Committee on Judiciary Takes Action in the Case on Judge Ricks of Cleveland—The Procedure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Judiciary Committee, after a five-hours' session, to-day decided to report a resolution favoring the impeachment of Judge Ricks.

The vote was 7 to 6, and was not a party vote. Six of the seven members who voted for impeachment are Democrats. They are: Culberson, (Texas;) Boatner, (La.;) Dearmond, (Mo.;) Lane, (Ill.;) Bailey, (Texas,) and Stockdale, (Miss.) The seventh member voting for impeachment was Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)

The six members voting in the negative were: Powers, (Rep., Vt.;) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.;) Childs, (Rep., Ill.;) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) and Goodnight, (Dem., Ky.)

The resolution of impeachment, it is understood, will be drawn by Mr. Bailey and submitted to the Judiciary Committee at its next meeting, Friday. If its form be approved by the committee, it will be at once reported to the House, and an effort will be made to secure an order from the Committee on Rules for its immediate consideration.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate shall have sole power to try impeachment cases, and that no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor or trust under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

The authority for impeachment proceedings against Judge Ricks is found in the Constitution, which expressly states that the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and all other high crimes and misdemeanors.

If the resolution to be reported from the Judiciary Committee for the impeachment of Judge Ricks be passed by the House, the Speaker will appoint certain of the members to prosecute the case, and it will be heard by the United States Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment. But, even if the committee should report the resolution and the House adopt it, there is doubt whether sufficient time exists between now and the date of adjournment in which to hold the impeachment trial, inasmuch as it is customary to notify the person to be tried forty days before action is taken.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—United States Judge J. A. Ricks, who is under charges which may result in impeachment proceedings before the United States Senate, was prostrated by the news from Washington last night to the effect that a majority of the Judiciary sub-committee favored his impeachment. He was to have gone to Toledo at 10 o'clock this morning to open court there, but at the last moment his physician refused to let him go. The Judge has been under a great mental strain since the charges were preferred, a number of months ago, and his friends fear that he may break down before the matter is finally settled.

A YEAR'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Excess of Exports During 1894 of $152,294,824—The Gold Movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during December, 1894, and during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1894, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: December, 1894, $84,870,706; December, 1893, $93,539,339; twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1894, $824,767,364; Dec. 31, 1893, $875,831,848.

In December last the exports exceeded the imports $22,810,126. In December, 1893, the excess of exports over imports was $44,419,971. During the twelve months ended December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $152,294,824, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $109,592,002.

In December, 1894, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $9,412,427, and during the twelve months ended December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $81,200,351. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the twelve months ended December, 1894, was $36,540,194.

The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1894, was 248,983, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year, 488,776.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The Teutonic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, will carry out a number of prominent people. Among those booked to sail by the vessel are William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Archibald Fahnestock, Mrs. Caroline S. Lamb and Miss Lamb, J. W. C. Muir and Mrs. Muir, W. S. Hoyt, E. L. Corning, and W. K. Vanderbilt.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy will be among the saloon passengers of the Paris, which sails to-day for Southampton. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gilroy, Miss Virginia Gilroy, and Eugene Gilroy. Others booked for the Paris are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Miss Edith Colford, Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chapin and Miss Julia Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Copp, the Rev. John H. Sherrard, and the Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard.

New-York Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters in New-York: F. A. Dowden, Babylon; Ralph Crook, Oyster's Point; George J. Webb, Salem;

JUGGLING WITH A REFORM

The Civil Service of the State as Gov. Morton Finds It.

NUMEROUS VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

The Commission Will Be an Important One Under the New Constitution, and Should Be Dignified.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The friends of civil service reform are just now considerably agitated because of the apprehension that Gov. Morton is to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, Hill and Flower, in the treatment of this important branch of government. Already the Governor has appointed as Commissioner Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, a rural editor of no known sympathy for the cause. Pending the report of the special Senate committee, which consists of Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senators O'Connor of Broome and McMahon, which is due next week, the confirmation has not yet been ordered.

It has been the custom for Govs. Flower and Hill to make this billet a soft resting place for rural newspaper writers who have chanted their praise. Under the new Constitution, however, the Civil Service Commission becomes one of the most important departments of the State. The extension of its functions will require men of pronounced ability. Apparently Gov. Morton has not yet realized how important the commission is to be, judging from the nomination now hanging fire in the Senate.

What has been evident for some time to many people here will soon be recognized throughout the State, that the operation of the civil service law in the hands of the last two Governors has been a roaring farce. In fact, these Governors, conspicuously so in the case of Gov. Flower, seemed determined to render the law as ridiculous as possible, and to degrade its operations to the lowest possible depth. It was as early as 1886, four years after the law was established, that Gov. Hill began to manipulate it to the detriment of his enemies and for the benefit of his friends. A year later, however, Chief Examiner Potts undertook to enforce the law, with the result that he was summarily dismissed, and the Governor appointed a new commission, which consisted of Gen. Sickles, James H. Manning, and George H. Treadwell.

For the first year this commission did very much as Gov. Hill wished it to do, but suddenly Gen. Sickles and Mr. Manning became ideal civil service reformers. This was too much for Gov. Hill, who swept the entire commission out of existence, and named a new one, consisting of Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira, who had been conspicuous as an active politician and one of Hill's lieutenants in Chemung; John A. Sleicher of Albany, and William A. Poste of New-York. Eustace traveled over about the same ground as Gen. Sickles. He began by using the commission as a part of the Democratic machine, but ended up by being recognized as one of the most ardent civil service reformers in the State.

The commission labored under the disadvantage of being constantly interfered with by the Governor. Eustace insisted, however, that the laws should be enforced and demanded that fifty of the fifty-one employes of the Dairy Commission be placed upon the competitive list. By an executive order Gov. Hill upset Eustace's plans and placed the entire Dairy Commission upon the non-competitive list.

It was not until Gov. Flower came in, however, that the absurdity of the application of the law became manifest. Gov. Flower played on it very much as if it were an accordion. If any of his friends desired positions, the Governor promptly ordered the commission to place the position sought after upon the non-competitive list. After the appointment was made, the position was returned to the competitive list again. The commission was soon regarded as one of the Governor's playthings; examinations became a farce, and any tenth-rate Democratic heeler who wanted a position had no trouble whatever to procure it, so long as he could control the influence of the Executive Chamber. John B. Riley, who had been continued as Chief Examiner, kept a list of all these violations, and at a meeting held at the Holland House, in New-York, two years ago, Commissioner Eustace was deputized to carry to Gov. Flower the list. This action cost Eustace his job.

In 1893 only 16 per cent. of all the office holders of the State were on the competitive list. Over 100 appointments were shown to be illegal, and of these 50 per cent. were made during the first year of Gov. Flower's term. During the Summer of 1893 the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York took hold of the matter and began by calling Gov. Flower's attention to the long list of illegal appointments. The Governor said, in response, striking his chair with his fist: "The law must and shall be obeyed."

It was not, however, until Controller Roberts was elected that the civil service laws of this State were given any dignity. Mr. Roberts started in with the determination to construe the laws literally, and to compel the State commission to enforce them so far as his department was concerned, but from the day of his election to the day he took office the commission deftly proceeded to shift officers in order that Democratic friends should not be exposed to dismissals when the Republican heads of departments took office. Controller Roberts wrote a letter to the board, calling attention to these flagrant violations of the law, but received no response. Out of 430 appointments recommended by the Civil Service Commission thirty were plainly illegal.

In July, 1894, the State of New-York had only 429 positions on the competitive list, out of a total of 3,453. It is therefore held in view of the demoralized condition of the service at this time, and in view of the radical power which the new Constitution imposes upon the commission, that Gov. Morton should select men of sufficient breadth, and of ability and sympathy in the cause to elevate it from the degradation in which it now is, to a department worthy of the dignity of this great State.

WAR DECLARED ON THE LOBBY.

A Resolution to Investigate the Kings County Fee System.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Two incidents occurred in the Legislature to-day that kept the politicians, the members, and the lobbyists talking. One happened in the Senate; the other in the House. Senator Lexow received the first knock-down of the session, and Speaker Fish blew the lobby through the doors of the Assembly.

As soon as the Senate convened, Senator Lexow asked that his bill to reorganize the School Department of New-York be transferred from the Cities Committee, where it was referred last night by the Lieutenant Governor, to the Committee on Literature, of which he is Chairman. Senator Cantor raised the point that the bill belonged to the Cities Committee, and grasped the occasion to say that the Republicans might [illegible]

had referred the bill properly, and the reference should not be changed.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton sustained Senator Cantor's point.

Senator Lexow appealed from the decision, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

Speaker Fish declared this morning from the chair that he proposed to keep the lobby off the floor this session. He declared that every member who wished to extend the privileges of the floor to a friend must make formal application and register his name, and that of the person he was befriending in a book to be kept specially for that purpose. "I intend," said Speaker Fish, "to hold every member personally responsible for every person he may bring on this floor."

Senator Reynolds of Kings has been selected by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn as his official representative on the floor, and the rest of the delegation from across the river are in no cordial frame of mind. This morning Senator Reynolds carried over to the Assembly Chamber three measures that had been sent here by the Mayor. To Mr. Wray, of Kings, he offered one. But Mr. Wray, unaware of Senator Reynolds's official position, declined to accept the bill. "If the local authorities have any bills to be introduced in the Assembly," he said, "they must send them to me direct."

In the Senate Mr. Reynolds offered this resolution:

Whereas, It is complained that the fees paid the sheriffs, County Clerk, and Register of Kings County are in the aggregate out of all proportion to the services rendered by those officials, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the substitution of salaries for fees would subserve public interests in said county better than the system now in use there, such committee to have power to call for persons and papers and to report to this body by Feb. 15, 1895. Referred to Cities.

On Senator Lexow's motion the time for the report of his police investigating committee was extended to Jan. 18.

These bills, among others, were introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Senator Robertson—Reorganizing the New-York City School Department. It empowers the Mayor within twenty days after the passage of the act to appoint five Commissioners of Common Schools at $8,000 per year to serve ten years, they to appoint a Superintendent for six years at $7,500; a Superintendent of Buildings for six years at $7,000; a clerk at $6,000, and four Assistant Superintendents for six years at $4,000; also other necessary clerical assistance. The Mayor has power of removal over a Commissioner. Only licensed teachers are to be appointed, and only janitors who are experienced. The board has power to redistrict the city and to appoint District Trustees.

By Senator Reynolds—Allowing the use of unexpended balances for Brooklyn street repairs, also providing for improving Wallabout Market.

In the Assembly, these bills, among others, were presented:

By Mr. Wilks—Amending the act in relation to the expenditure of moneys for the relief of poor adult blind persons in New-York City.

By Mr. Stewart—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon in relation to teachers. Also amending the charter of Mount Vernon in relation to Commissioners of Education.

RECIPROCITY WITH ARGENTINA

A Big Reduction in Duty on Lumber, Farm Wagons, and Canned Fruits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Minister of the United States in the Argentine Republic, William L. Buchanan, reports to the State Department that the new Tariff bill has passed through the Argentine Congress.

Thanks to the friendly spirit of the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Tariff Commission, considerable reductions in favor of products of the United States have been made in the new tariff. The principal of these affects yellow, or pitch-pine, lumber, on which about $250,000 in duty a year has been removed—enough to secure us a greatly increased demand. Crude petroleum figures, it is believed, on the free list, and the duty on farm wagons is reduced from 60 per cent. to 10 per cent.

On canned fruits and vegetables, a reduction of 50 per cent. is made from the former rate—30 per cent. These two last reductions open to our exporters practically a new market. While they will have to take into account a probable active competition from France in canned fruits and vegetables, the unquestioned superiority of the United States products and the ability of our packers to compete, under normal conditions, with other countries, should insure us unquestioned control of the Argentine market for these articles."

SICILIA'S IMMIGRANTS MUST BE DEPORTED

One Commissioner May Not Set Aside the Action of Another.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Superintendent Stump of the Immigration Bureau has decided that one Commissioner of Immigration cannot pass upon the eligibility of immigrants for admission into the United States when the same immigrants have been passed or rejected by another Commissioner of Immigration at another port.

The case came up on twenty immigrants who came to this country on the Hamburg steamer Sicilia. She touched at Boston, and the Commissioner there rejected twenty immigrants, and ordered them deported. No appeal was taken. The Sicilia proceeded to New-York with the immigrants still on board, and E. L. Boas, general manager of the Hamburg Line, telegraphed Superintendent Stump asking that a re-examination of the immigrants rejected by Commissioner Delehanty of Boston might be made by Commissioner Senner at Ellis Island. It was upon this state of facts that he declined to allow the re-examination.

CADET DENNETT RELEASED

Secretary Herbert Gives the Accused Naval Student Benefit of the Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Herbert to-day rendered a decision in the case of Naval Cadet Dennett of Maine, accused and adjudged guilty of "gouging," which has attracted so much attention.

The Secretary says a review of the case "generates a doubt in my mind as to whether Cadet Dennett is not innocent. I have therefore ordered the case against him to be dismissed, and that he be released permanently from arrest. In conclusion, it is proper to remark that the evidence in this case makes it one of extraordinary interest, as well as gravity, and it is not surprising that the board which investigated the matter at the academy should have reached a conclusion different from that at which I have arrived."

Higgins Loses a Caucus Vote.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 15.—The vote in the House on United States Senator this morning resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 5; Massey, 1; Walcott, 5; Tunnell, 1. The last two names are Democrats. In the Senate the vote was: Higgins, 1; Addicks, 1; Massey, 2; Walcott, 5.

Higgins lost one of the men who voted for him in last night's caucus. Another ballot will be taken to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.—William W. Crozier committed suicide this morning at his residence by shooting. Mr. Crozier was one of the best-known fruit and oyster packers in Baltimore. He was fifty-one years old and a thirty-second-degree Mason. Despondency, resulting from business depression, is supposed to have caused his self-destruction.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—A final but fintile effort was made at the mint to-day to discover the 769 silver dollars which the count of the lot supposed to contain 850,000,000 had disclosed to be missing. The search resulted in the discovery of only 81, leaving the shortage unaccounted for 769.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Carlisle [illegible]

CONTESTS FOR THE SENATE

Elections and Caucus Nominations Made in Many States.

SENATORS WHO RETAIN THEIR SEATS

The Anti-Catholic Association of Montana Makes a Futile Attempt to Defeat the Election of Carter.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 15.—The Senate and House to-day balloted for United States Senator. In the Senate, Mantle (Rep.,) received 13 votes; Clark, (Dem.,) 5, and Ramsdell, (Pop.,) 1. For the long term, Carter, (Rep.,) received 13 votes; Hauser, (Dem.,) 6, and Oker, (Pop.,) 1. In the House, Mantle received 43 votes; Ramsdell, 13; Hauser, 3. For the long term, Carter, 43; Oker, 13; Clark, 3.

The A. P. A. came from Butte one hundred strong this morning in an endeavor to defeat Carter, who is a Catholic, but their presence did not affect the vote. They are still at work, but the joint session to-morrow will only ratify the action to-day.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S CLAIMS.

The Minnesota Senatorial Caucus to Meet Next Friday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—The Senatorial Caucus Committee of the Legislature met this afternoon and named next Friday evening as the date of the caucus to name a successor to Senator Washburn. The general sentiment is in favor of an open viva voce ballot. The Washburn men to-night claim that they will have 71 votes, within one of enough to nominate on the opening ballot, but this claim is disputed. Conservative members place the Senator's vote at 62.

That of Gov. Nelson will start at 48. McCleary will have 8 votes, and Comstock from 8 to 12. It is not believed that the caucus will be able to nominate, but it is thought that the question will be settled in open session of the Legislature. If the balloting is prolonged, the Democrats and Populists will take a hand.

A LONG AND BITTER CONTEST.

The First Ballot for Senator Taken by the Idaho Legislature.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 15.—The first ballot for United States Senator, each house voting separately, was taken to-day with the following result: In the House—Shoup, 11; Sweet, 13; Heyburn, 2; Browne, 1, and Claggett, 9. In the Senate—Shoup, 3; Sweet, 8; Claggett, 6, and Regan, 1. Totals—Shoup, 14; Sweet, 21; Claggett, 15; Browne, 1; Regan, 1, and Heyburn, 2.

The candidacy of R. S. Browne of Moscow created surprise. To-morrow Browne will have 3 votes, Sweet will fall to 19, Shoup will have 16, and Heyburn will hold his 2 votes. Claggett will get the solid Populist vote to-morrow. Sweet reached his high mark to-day. The contest will be prolonged and bitter.

LACK OF HARMONY IN ILLINOIS.

George S. Willits the Caucus Nominee of Cook County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Cook County Republican members of the Legislature this evening attempted to agree upon a candidate in caucus. Before the caucus met, twelve members declared that they were for Cullom and would not attend. Only twenty-two of the thirty-six Cook County men got together, and before the meeting was over one of them withdrew. Senator Fitzpatrick announced that he would not be bound by the caucus.

On the sixth ballot George E. Adams was dropped. George S. Willits got 12, and William E. Mason 10 votes. Willits was then declared the unanimous choice of the caucus. Willits is working hard to-night, but Cullom claims 84 votes.

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP.

Result of the Election Not to be Announced Until After Investigation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—The House of Representatives adopted the Senate resolution by a vote of 48 to 51, providing for an investigation by a joint committee of the Gubernatorial election before announcing the result. The Populists voted with the Republicans.

It was rumored last night that H. Clay Evans would make an effort to have himself sworn in as Governor upon the expiration of Gov. Turney's term, at noon to-day, but the report was groundless. The Republicans, it is claimed, will do all in their power to aid the committee in ferreting out fraud, and they intimate that they will make some startling revelations.

THURSTON WILL SIT FOR NEBRASKA

He Receives a Heavy Majority of Both Houses of the Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—The Republican members of the Legislature to-day ratified their caucus agreement of two weeks ago by electing John M. Thurston United States Senator. The two houses balloted separately at noon, Mr. Thurston receiving 97 of the 132 votes. Congressman W. J. Bryan received 17 votes, the solid Democratic support, and that of a few Populists, the remaining Populists, 18 in number, supporting W. A. Jones of Hastings.

To-morrow the two houses will meet jointly and ballot, with probably the same result. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston were tendered a reception in the Senate Chamber this evening.

SENATOR McMILLAN RE-ELECTED

Michigan's Lone Democratic Legislator Votes for Him.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—The Legislature of Michigan, in joint session, this afternoon re-elected James McMillan United States Senator from Michigan for the long term. Mr. McMillan received the unanimous vote of the Legislature. John Donovan of Bay, the lone Democrat, voted for him.

Julius Caesar Burrows was elected Senator for the short term. Mr. Donovan voted for John Strong of Rockland.

Wolcott's Re-election Assured.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—A blinding snowstorm probably kept the crowd from the Capitol to-day. The attendance was small when the two houses voted separately for United States Senator. The vote in the Senate resulted as follows: Wolcott, (Rep.,) 16; Thomas M. Patterson, (Pop.,) 18; Thomas, (Dem.,) 2; not voting, 1. In the House it was: Wolcott, 41; Congressman Pence, (Pop.,) 23; not voting, 1. If this vote is maintained to-morrow in joint session Wolcott will be re-elected.

Chandler Will Succeed Himself.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15.—Voting for United States Senator took place in both houses of the Legislature to-day. In the Senate William E. Chandler received 18 votes and Charles E. Sinclair 1; in the House Senator Chandler had 245, Sinclair, 77, and Henry W. Blair, 1. The Senate and House will meet jointly to-morrow and ratify the election of Chandler.

[illegible] Chairman Mr. Hoar

States Senator, with the result in the Senate of 34 for George Frisbie Hoar and 4 for John E. Russell, and in the House of 181 for Hoar and 38 for Russell. In joint convention to-morrow Mr. Hoar's election will be announced.

Senator Erye Re-elected.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—The Maine Legislature met in joint session at noon to-day and elected William P. Frye to the United States Senate, to succeed himself. Twenty-five members were absent. The vote stood: William P. Frye, 126; John W. Deering, 1.

TEA AT CONGRESSMAN COOMBS'S

A Pleasant Affair Enjoyed by Prominent Residents of Washington—Dinner to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Quite the prettiest tea of the season was given this afternoon by Representative and Mrs. William J. Coombs of Brooklyn, at their handsome home, on M Street. White roses and carpations and greenery gave an added touch of beauty to the spacious apartments, and in the dining room the table decorations of green and white were carried out in every detail. The hostess received her guests in a rich toilet of black velvet, trimmed with ermine, and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Fox of Brooklyn, in black silk and jetted lace. The other members of the receiving party were Mrs. Coombs's niece, Miss Paddock of Brooklyn, in a stylish toilet of white crêpe; Mrs. Adams, mother of the hostess; Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. De Witt Warner, wife of Representative Warner; Miss Jones, Miss Peffer, Miss Morgan, Miss Dolliver, Miss Reisinger, and Miss Lakin.

Mr. Coombs supplemented the greetings of the receiving party in a most cordial manner, and added greatly to the pleasure of the callers. Miss Peffer, daughter of Senator Peffer, presided over the dainty tea table, and the other pretty young girls served the ices, assisted by a corps of competent waiters. Among the guests were the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu, who was resplendent in a toilet of apple-green silk and gold embroideries; the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, Representative and Mrs. Tracey, Representative Hendrix, Representative Curtis, Gen. Hooker, Gen. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Morton, sister of the Secretary of Agriculture, and her niece, Miss Cressy of Detroit; Mrs. John Seager, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, wife and daughter of the United States Treasurer; Mrs. Magruder, Miss Kinney, Commander and Mrs. Reisinger, Miss Barclay, the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Solicitor General; Representative Campbell, and many others in official and resident circles.

Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert gave a dinner to-night in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. The table was decorated in the national colors. In the centre and at each end were large stars of white carnations, with red points. These were bordered with ferns, caught up at intervals with blue ribbon, and the candelabra were capped with scarlet shades. Mrs. Cleveland was unable to be present, on account of indisposition. The others present, besides the President, were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Smith, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Senator and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Leiter, Representative Wheeler of Alabama, Mrs. Harrison of Alabama, Mrs. Perrine, Miss Edith Patten, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Miss Fyffe, Mr. Micou, Mrs. J. C. Micou, Mrs. Washington Smith, Lee Phillips, and Spring Rice of the English Embassy.

Mrs. Cleveland has invitations out for a ladies' tea on the 19th, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Firemen's Benefit.—The grand double benefit for the families of Chief John J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, who sacrificed their lives in the performance of their duty, and which was originally suggested by Theodore Moss, proprietor and manager of the Star Theatre, promises to be the most notable affair of its kind in the history of the New-York stage. Grand opera, comic opera, melodrama, comedy, gymnastics, vaudeville, and every class of theatrical entertainment will be represented at the two performances to-morrow afternoon, at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House. Twenty thousand tickets have been printed, and there is no doubt that all will be disposed of, though, of course, many of them will never be presented at the doors of the theatres. It is hoped, as the result of the benefits, to provide a fund large enough to make the families of the heroic firemen comfortable for life.

—Manager Stevens's Illness.—Benjamin D. Stevens, manager of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, is still seriously ill at his apartments, in the Barrett House. He has been confined to his bed for nearly three weeks, during part of which time he has been delirious. He was attacked with intermittent fever during the engagement of the Company in Brooklyn, E. D., and for a time was threatened with pneumonia. His physician, however, successfully fought the symptoms of this disease, and Mr. Stevens is now on the road to recovery, though still a very sick man. His wife is in constant attendance on him. The company, which is playing in one-night stands this week, has gone on without him.

—Frank McKee Gone to Boston.—Manager Frank McKee of the firm of Hoyt & McKee went to Boston last night to make several changes in the cast of "A Black Sheep," which has been running in that city for eight weeks. Before leaving, Mr. McKee said that the cast is a satisfactory one, as it stands, but it is the policy of the firm, by constant changes to preserve an atmosphere of novelty. It has been rumored also that Hoyt & McKee are in negotiation to secure control of the Park Theatre, in Boston, and Mr. McKee's visit may have something to do with this.

—A Brooklyn Girl's Success.—Miss Sara Doane made her first appearance in Boston last evening in a piano recital at Steinert Hall, and achieved a genuine success in the "City of Culture." She was assisted by Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist, of the Kneisel Quartet. Miss Doane is a Brooklyn girl, a prize pupil of Carl Reinicke, and the holder of a royal scholarship of the Leipsic Conservatory. She made her American début in this city two years ago, at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Michisle.

—Charles Frohman Denies It.—Stories have been in circulation for some time to the effect that a new theatre was to be built for Charles Frohman in St. Louis. It was stated that a site had been secured, and that plans had already been accepted by Mr. Frohman. That manager yesterday denied the story from beginning to end. "I have no idea of controlling a theatre in St. Louis," he said; "no plans have been submitted to me, and I have approved none, and asked for none. The story is made out of whole cloth."

—A Shakespearean Novelty.—Before the close of the present season Augustin Daly will produce at Daly's Theatre, Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." This comedy has been produced in America but once hitherto, and that was by Mme. Modjeska in Boston. Ada Rehan will play the part of Julia, and James Lewis and Henry E. Dixey, the clownish servants of Valentine and Proteus.

—"The Twentieth Century Girl."—The final rehearsals of Rosenfeld & Englander's new burletta, "The Twentieth Century Girl," are now being held at the Bijou, under the direction of Richard Barber, and Canary & Lederer announce that the piece will certainly be produced next week. Among the eight or ten comedians in the cast will be Sydney Drew, who is to play an important part.

—Future of the Casino.—It is now stated, on the authority of Rudolph Aronson, that the opening of the Casino as a music hall will take place Monday evening, Feb. 15. The work of reconstructing the interior of the house will, it is expected, be resumed this week, and the foreign artists who are to appear at the Casino will soon sail for New-York.

—Berlin Wants "Johnson."—The latest call for "Too Much Johnson," William Gillette's funny farce, now playing at the Standard, is from Berlin. The manager of the theatre in that city at which "Charley's Aunt" ran for over 100 nights, has made Mr. Gillette a handsome offer for the right to produce his play in German.

—Dominick Murray Recovered.—Dominick Murray, the James Shillingiaw of "The Cotton King," who was forced to retire temporarily a few days ago on account of [illegible] has returned to the cast of the melo-

NO INDICTMENTS FILED

Report that One Against Inspector Williams Has Been Ordered.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SILENT

Sergt. Groo, Mrs. Thorow, and Patrolman Reid Examined by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer Court adjourned yesterday afternoon, after a two hours' session, during which several witnesses were examined, without filing any indictments in the court.

An evening paper stated late in the afternoon that it was "informed upon what is apparently unquestionable authority that an indictment against Inspector Williams has been ordered."

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, when asked if this statement was true, replied: "I have nothing to say."

He was asked if he would deny the statement, but this question met with the same reply, which seems to have become a favorite one with some of the officials in the District Attorney's office.

It was also rumored that a number of indictments have been ordered against police officials, based on the testimony taken before the Grand Jury, and that Assistant District Attorney Lindsay is engaged in preparing them for presentation in court at the end of the week.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that he could not tell how soon the Grand Jury would report to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It is not obliged to go into court until the indictments are found, but after they are found and signed they must be presented to the court without delay. Indictments may be ordered by the Grand Jury and held until they are drawn and signed before they are filed in court.

Before the Grand Jury went into session ex-

TO BUILD THE DEFENDER

The Brown Syndicate Said to Have Signed a Contract for a Yacht.

HERRESHOFF TO CONSTRUCT HER

Messrs. Iselin, Gould, and Vanderbilt Associated with the Vice Commodore—Two Other Yachts May Be Ordered Shortly.

The Herreshoffs will begin work on a new cup defender at once. It is said an order was given by the Brown syndicate for a new boat yesterday, and that all the preliminary arrangements of the syndicate have been completed.

It was expected that the names of the men in the syndicate would be given out last night, but Mr. Brown was probably too much occupied with his new yacht Sylvia that arrived yesterday to attend to syndicate business.

The chief subscribers for this new boat are Edward M. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and George J. Gould. There are others, too, who have signified their willingness to contribute, and their names will probably be made public to-day.

C. Oliver Iselin will manage the boat, and will get her in as fine trim as it is possible. Mr. Iselin is a very clever amateur, and the fact that he is identified with a cup defender will set the minds of many yachtsmen, who have been somewhat fearful, at rest.

August Belmont has made up his mind not to join any syndicate this year. He is a very busy man, and cannot spare the time that a cup defender would take, and he does not care to do anything by halves. He says the temptation to have a boat is a great one, and there is nothing he would like better, but he hopes to be able to resist the temptation.

Mr. Belmont was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Vigilant syndicate, and the gentlemen who built and ran that yacht have certainly earned a well-deserved rest. It is no light undertaking to have a big yacht and get her into shape for the defense of the America's Cup. It takes a man with a good head, and alive to every possible emergency to sail the boat properly, and there is considerable worry and hard work connected with it. The America's Cup has always been successfully defended here, and if by any chance the English boat should win, the yachtsmen who sailed the defender would never hear the end of it. Those who are forming syndicates are fully aware of this, and are trying to get the very best yachtsmen in the country, and men who are able and willing to devote all their time for this one object.

It is for this reason that there are objections to George Gould. Yachtsmen maintain that the Vigilant was not handled with good judgment last year, and they are unwilling to join with Mr. Gould in the formation of a syndicate where he would stand most of the cost of the boat. There is no objection to Mr. Gould contributing with others to a fund to build a yacht, but he must be subordinate to others, whose names will figure at the head of the syndicate, and who will run the boat.

It is reported in yachting circles that two other defenders will be built, and that one of these will not be constructed by the Bristol firm. If any designer in this city is to have a defender it will probably be A. Cary Smith, who has turned out some very fine yachts, notably the Ariel, the Lasca, the Yampa, the Iroquois, and the Elsemarie.

John E. Brooks, who returned from England on Jan. 1 to attend to some business here, will attend a meeting of the Colonia syndicate, which will be called in a few days. The other members of the syndicate are Archibald Rogers, W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and F. A. Schermerhorn. It will then be decided what alterations will be made in the boat. That she will be one of the trial boats again there is no doubt, and many good yachtsmen think she will be a hard one to beat. It is very doubtful if the new yachts will be very much better than the old ones, and then, figuring that the new defender will be 89:50 feet on the water line and the Colinia is 85.60 feet in length, the Colonia will be allowed 2 minutes 24 seconds time over a thirty-mile course. This is a great deal to have to make up.

The Lasca, Mr. Brooks's schooner, is still in England. She will go to the Mediterranean for the races there, and then return home fn April. Mr. Brooks says there was nothing for him to race against on the other side, and that the Lasca could give the schooners there an hour's time and then beat them.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Gen. Paine to induce him to have the Jubilee ready for the trial races, and it is expected that the Jubilee will be on hand. The Jubilee, in good trim, should make a much better showing than she did in the trial races in 1892.

SYLVIA ARRIVES IN PORT.

Vice Commodore Brown's Steam Yacht Makes a Good Run.

The steam yacht Sylvia, owned by Vice Commodore Edward M. Brown, the future flagship of the New-York Yacht Club, arrived from Cork, via Funchal and Bermuda, yesterday. She was built in 1882 by Alexander Stevens, the shipbuilder, for his own use, and was bought and placed under the American flag by Vice Commodore Brown four months ago.

The Sylvia made a very good run from Cork, covering the distance in twenty days, and was only three days from Bermuda. She averaged about 200 miles a day.

The Sylvia is schooner rigged, is of fifty-two tons register, is fitted with compound engines, and is reckoned quite speedy. For the purpose of withstanding the rough weather of the North Atlantic there was a temporary wooden turtle back erected forward, extending about 15 feet from the heel of the bowsprit. Except in the mouth of the English Channel no really bad weather was encountered. The yacht was commanded by Capt. Clark.

As Vice Commodore Brown is scheduled as the next Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, whose election is Feb. 14, the Sylvia will be the flagship of the big fleet of the club. She is 150 feet over all and 19 feet beam. She is substantially fitted up. Her woodwork is of teak. The wheelhouse is steel.

Yampa to Sail To-morrow.

The schooner yacht Yampa sailed down to Sandy Hook yesterday to adjust her compasses. She anchored off Bay Ridge last night, and will sail for Gibraltar to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH

Fulford Makes a Clean Score at Hamilton of 20 Live Birds.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 15.—The international shooting tournament under the auspices of the Hamilton Gun Club, opened here to-day. Over 100 crack shots of the United States and Canada were in attendance, including J. A. R. Elliott, champion wing shot of Kansas City; Fred Erb, ex-champion of Lafayette, Ind.; F. Andrews, Sardinia, N. Y.; J. Parker, Detroit; George A. Mosher, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.; D. A. Upson, Cleveland; H. McMurchie, Fulton, N. Y.; J. L. Brewer, Rochester, N. Y.; T. W. Morfy, Paterson, N. J.; Capt. Money and F. Van Dyke, New-York; H. R. Sweeney, Albany, N. Y.; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, and many others.

The most important event to-day was the international match of twenty live birds. The prizes for this event, for which there were seventy-two entries, numbered fourteen, aggregating $300, and ran to fifteen.

The weather was clear and cold, and the conditions favorable for shooting, except that the snow was hard on the eyes. This big event will last three days. Twenty-eight shot to-day. E. D. Fulford of Utica made a clean score of 20 birds, killing 19 of them with the second barrel. J. L. Brewer of Rochester made 19, and 18 each were scored by Andrews, Sardinia, N. Y.; D. Mills, Woodstock, Ontario; McMurchie, Fulton, N. Y., and Morfy, Paterson, N. J.; Sweeney, Albany; Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, and M. D. Campbell, Oshawa, Ontario.

None of those scoring less than 18 birds get any part of the money. In the first blackbird shoot 20 birds clear, there were 29 competitors. Heikes, Sweeney, Brewer, Weiper of Guelph, and Upson of Cleveland made 20 each; Money, Gregg, Fairbairn, Morfy, Kelsey, Hammond, and McMurchie 19 each.

In the fifteen-artificial-birds shoot there were thirty competitors, Upson, Vandyke, Roberts, Fulford, Kelsey, Wheeler, and McMurchie making straight scores and Brewer, Hammond, Weiper, and Pope 14 each.

Twenty-seven men shot in the twenty-artificial-birds shoot. H. E. Heikes, Upson, Brewer, Andrews, Hammond, and Weiper made clean scores, and Morfy, Parker, McMurchie, Clover, and Clifford missing only 1 bird.

The international team shoot with fifteen men on a side, fifteen live birds, between Canada and the United States, takes place to-morrow. Several extra matches for big money are being arranged by the cracks.

TROTTERS SELL CHEAPLY.

Bargains in High-Class Horses Obtained at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Highly-bred horses from Village Farm sold for ridiculously low prices at the big Tattersalls' sale, which began at 10 o'clock this morning on the covered track at the driving park. A small crowd of horsemen faced Manager Fasig of Tattersalls' when Menelaws, the first horse listed in the catalogue, was brought out.

Among the horsemen present were J. E. Ford and Harry Gidding of Vienna, who represent the Imperial Stables of Austria; W. B. Fancher, Messrs. Maloney of Chicago, and Vandewater of Indianapolis, R. D. Codugan of Bayonne, N. J.; Matt Laird, owner of Rubinstein and Ed Hedges of the New-York Driving Club, A. A. Bonner of Plattsburg, H. A. Mowry of Syracuse, H. L. Riggs of Palmyra, H. Waterman, Jr., of Macon, Ga.; G. Offat of Lexington, Ky.; J. H. Griggs of Pascola, Ill.; W. F. Maloney of Kalamazoo, Mich., and W. A. Browne of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Twenty-three head were sold, and the amount realized was $8,360.

The following prices were obtained:

Menelaws, b. h., (1889,) by Chimes, dam Portia, by Mambrino King; J. Efner, Buffalo	$300
Bay filly, (1892,) by Channey Boy, dam Mother Hubbard, by Almonarch; T. Kirkbridge, Toledo, Ohio	110
Bay filly, (1892,) by Chimes, dam Maple Leaf, by Mambrino King; J. S. Hubbard, Buffalo	250
Model, b. g., (1890,) by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Nephentha, by King Phillip; Owen McEneny, Buffalo	55
Queenie King, b. m., (1883,) by Mambrino King, dam a daughter of Indian Chief; J. Bradburn, Buffalo	70
Chestnut gelding, (1891,) by Palo Alto Chimes, dam Maple Leaf, by Mambrino King; D. Rosenbloom, Syracuse	100
Thor, b. g., (1884,) by Mambrino King, dam Lady Weston, by Mohican; H. J. Mowry, Syracuse	330
Almont Dictator, c. h., 2:37¼, (1881,) by Almont, Jr., dam Mermaid, by Dictator; J. E. Ford, Buffalo	200
Chestnut filly, (1892,) by Mambrino King, dam Beloved, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; C. Hidecker, Conawango Valley	125
Bay filly, (1892,) by Palo Alto Chimes, dam Dolly, by Toronto Chief, Jr.; J. Mowry, Syracuse	120
Fitz Regent, ch. c., (1891,) by Prince Regent, dam Gerster, by Hero of Thorndale; C. H. Cohn, Allentown, Penn	100
Bay colt, (1893,) by Chimes, dam Blakdina, by Young Jim; I. H. Bodine, Covington, Ind	180
Nannette, ch. m., (1886,) by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Nettie Murphy, by Hamlin's Patchen; J. Bennett, Jr., Danville, Conn	70
Chestnut gelding, (1891,) by Chauncey Boy, dam Delicacy, by Mambrino King; M. Pathe, Bellefonte, Penn	135
Chauncey Boy, b. g., (1886,) by Almont, Jr., dam Estabella, by Alcantara; Don Lewis, Wellsville, Va	250
Black gelding, (1892,) by Mambrino King, dam Allene, by Peacock; I. Bennett, Danville, Conn	55
Louise, b. m., (1887,) by Mars, dam Lucy, by Albion; T. J. Trautmann, Buffalo	60
Chestnut mare, (1888,) by Mambrino King, dam Maud A., by Joe Downing; W. J. Kurtis, Erie, Penn	100
Rigamount, b. g., (1891,) by Prince Regent, dam Nannette, by Almont, Jr., sire of Monontone, 2:09½; C. H. Cohn, Allentown, Penn	210
Bay colt, (1893,) by Mambrino King, dam Beauthina, by Beasurie; I. Bennett, Jr., Danville, Conn	65
Black filly, (1892,) by Heir-at-Law, dam Dolores, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; J. H. Wilson, Spruce Lawn Stock Farm, Springfield, Ohio	235
Golden King, b. g., by Mambrino King, dam Alfie, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; M. J. Healy, Buffalo	165
Bay mare, (1888,) by Monte Christo, dam by Almonarch; D. Rosenbloom, Syracuse	75

The auctioneers were George A. Bain of Lexington, Ky., and Capt. C. P. Kidd of New-York. W. E. Fasig had charge of the sale. Harry Hamlin looked after the interests of Village Farm.

The sale will continue until Friday night.

COMPANY F's SCORE.

A Poor Showing Made in the Competition for the Kemp Trophy.

The shooting for the Kemp Trophy was resumed at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Company F faced the targets, and the men made rather a poor score, compared with their record of last year, when they made 1,068 points. Last night the men could only make 1,058 points.

To-night Company G will shoot.

Following is the score:

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	14	15	29
Private H. H. Morrell	21	23	44
Corp. L. L. Clarke	20	24	44
Private E. P. Jessup	17	24	41
Corp. C. H. Cadwell	21	24	45
Corp C. Drake	23	21	44
Private G. Kemble, Jr.	20	23	43
Private J. R. Dederer	22	24	46
Private F. E. Baker	20	28	48
Private E. H. Fitch	22	23	45
Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr.	21	21	42
Corp. F. W. Perkins	23	23	46
Capt. G. W. Rand	20	23	43
Corp. A. Stevens	23	23	46
Sergt. R. C. Fisher	19	23	42
Sergt. T. C. Wewall	16	23	39
Private G. L. Cartin	19	22	41
Corp. L. W. Stoleburg	24	23	46
Private W. D. Edwards	22	18	40
Sergt. C. L. Cumfort	22	25	47
Private J. D. Ford	19	14	33
Private J. S. Woodhouse	19	20	39
Private B. F. Goodspeed	22	24	46
Private F. M. Pedersen	22	23	45
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.	18	21	39
Total	509	549	1,058

Athletic Club's Officers Installed.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—New sets of officers were installed at the meetings of the Clifton and the Columbian Athletic Clubs last night: Those of the Clifton are as follows: President—James E. Wiley; Vice President—Dennis J. Mahoney; Recording Secretary—John S. Strong; Financial Secretary—Fred Bowden; Treasurer—Frank J. Wiley; Sergeant at Arms—Charles Foelmlin; Board of Directors—Fred Bowden, James J. Flannery, Thomas Degnan, Frank Meeker, and Daniel Bord.

Columbian Athletic Club officers are: President—William Bower; Vice President—Fred Shefeick; Financial Secretary—James Thornton; Corresponding Secretary—William Meyer; Treasurer—George Pinkus; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Hartman.

New Manhattan's Boxing Bouts.

The next boxing show of the New Manhattan Athletic Club is set for Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. Six bouts have been arranged, as follows: First bout, "Joe" Gaffney of Newark vs. "Jim" Ash of Boston, 105 pounds; second bout, Martin McCue vs. "Jack" McGrah, both of this city, 122 pounds; third bout, "Johnnie" Gorman of Long Island City vs. John McTiernan of this city, 130 pounds; fourth bout, "Sam" Tompkins of Astoria vs. "Jimmie" Fox of Philadelphia, 145 pounds; fifth bout, Harry Fisher of Brooklyn vs. "Tommy" Kelly of Hoboken, 145 pounds; sixth bout, Frank Erne of Buffalo vs. Willie Joh of this city, 126 pounds. The last bout will be an eight-round affair, and the others six rounds each.

Maplewood Gun Club Prizes Awarded.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The prizes for the year 1894 which the Maplewood Gun Club have offered, were distributed to the following: Silver cup, W. N. Brake, for making the highest average during the year; medals, J. Warren Smith, Class A.; D. W. Van Idersline, Class B.; Edward Reeve, Class C. The club is arranging an all-day open tournament.

MANHATTANS POOR FORM

Badly Beaten on Their Own Alleys by Kings County Men.

VISITORS' HIGH CLASS WORK

Nellis Secured an Average of 198 for the Evening—A Great Night for the Brooklyn "Rooters."

The Manhattan Bicycle Club bowlers were trounced on their own alleys last evening by the Kings County Wheelmen team. They expected to get at least one game, but were sadly disappointed.

In the first game the Kings Countys won by 87 pins, and in the second they had a margin of 86 in their favor. To say that the home players were surprised would be putting it mildly. The visitors never bowled two consecutive games so well, and their "rooters" shouted themselves hoarse in honor of the high-class work. The games were rolled on the Uncle Sam Alleys, in the Bowery, and about forty "rooters" of assorted ages, conditions, and sizes looked on and yelled.

Joseph Oatman, the Manhattans' scorer, wore a brand-new bell-shaped tile, and some of the spectators were unkind enough to remark that this article always proved a "hoodoo" in the Bowery. Be this as it may, Mr. Oatman's club was found wanting when the count was made, and so was the wearer, too, for he didn't get his club's total right. He said in an apologetic way that he was nervous over the manner in which his team had bowled.

Nellis of the Kings Countys rolled in rare form, securing an average of 198 for the evening's play. All the other members did well, too, as the team averages show. In the first game their average was 172 3-5 and in the second 161 2-5.

Staubach and McFarland had a hard rub for "high score" honors in the opening game on the Manhattan team, the latter winning by one pin. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Petin	1	5	4	147
Staubach	4	4	2	182
Fraenkle	3	1	6	133
McFarland	4	5	1	188
Bartsch	1	4	5	141
Total	13	19	18	786

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	3	7	0	208
Hart	3	4	3	161
Gardner	1	6	3	165
Miles	3	5	2	174
Martin	2	6	2	170
Total	12	28	10	873

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..75 140 225 319 395 453 548 626 718 786
Kings 76 158 244 333 430 519 617 702 789 873

Averages—Manhattan, 157 1-5; Kings County, 172 3-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and J. E. McGee. Umpire—Ritchie G. Betts.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Petin	2	4	4	150
Staubach	2	4	4	160
Nounenbacher	0	2	8	99
McFarland	5	0	5	175
Fraenkle	1	4	5	137
Total	10	14	26	721

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	5	2	3	193
Hart	3	4	3	163
Gardner	2	4	4	146
Miles	1	5	4	143
Martin	3	4	3	159
Total	14	19	17	807

FRAMES.

Kings Co....107 203 303 373 457 526 573 648 732 807
Manhattan....75 139 203 277 367 422 480 555 633 721

Averages—Manhattan, 144 1-5; Kings County, 161 2-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and J. E. McGee. Umpire—Ritchie G. Betts.

INTERCLUB LEAGUE BOWLING.

Teams Go to the Alleys in Tally-hos—Some Good Games.

The bowling clubs of the Interclub League began their second series of games last night. In the games the teams start where they finished the first series, the only difference being that the visiting teams of last week were the hosts last night. The Knickerbocker team had to come to the Montauk Club in a tally-ho, owing to the Flatbush trolley line being tied up.

As it was ladies' night at the Montauk Club, they also had their fair sex "rooters" out, who shouted at their best when a good play was made.

In the first game the Montauk took the lead in the first frame, and as each frame was rolled they increased their lead, finally winning by 80 pins. Callaghan rolled top, 207 on five strikes, five spares, and no breaks. In the second, Montauk took the lead, and held it until the third frame, and after a very exciting fight, the Knickerbocker five defeated them by 13 pins.

The Columbian and Lincoln fives tackled the pins at the former clubs. The first game resulted in a victory for Lincoln Club by 120 pins. In the second game the Columbians defeated the Lincolns by 58 pins. The Carleton won and lost with the Aurora Grata at Carleton Club. The Oxford Club won both their games with the Midwoods at the Oxford Club.

The score:

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	5	5	1	208
Mason	3	4	3	159
Van Siclen	4	5	1	183
Ebbets	3	5	2	172
Frankist	4	3	3	180
Total	18	22	10	902

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Borderson	3	4	3	169
Holster	2	2	6	139
Tucker	3	3	4	160
McClermont	3	6	1	189
Morse	1	4	5	140
Total	12	19	19	797

FRAMES.

Carleton 93 171 275 348 432 517 597 698 796 902
Aurora Grata.92 178 251 324 409 485 564 640 716 797

Averages—Carleton, 180; Aurora Grata, 159 2-5. Scorers—F. Schafus and J. E. Hirsh. Umpire—W. H. Hebert.

SECOND GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	1	6	3	160
Mason	3	4	3	170
Van Siclen	2	4	4	145
Ebbets	1	4	5	134
Frankist	1	4	5	140
Total	8	26	20	749

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Borderson	4	3	3	175
Holster	3	5	4	144
Tucker	1	5	4	150
McClermont	2	5	3	153
Morse	3	6	1	178
Total	11	24	15	800

FRAMES.

Carleton 60 132 217 290 355 429 517 590 673 749
Aurora Grata.77 164 249 325 400 482 562 672 741 800

Averages—Carleton, 149 4-5; Aurora Grata, 160. Scorers—F. L. Schafus and F. Williams. Umpire—W. H. Hebert.

MONTAUKS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	4	3	167
Callaghan	5	5	0	207
Allen	3	3	4	162
Swan	7	2	1	178
Hoyt	3	3	4	154
Total	21	17	12	868

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Rose	0	5	5	129
Webster	2	6	2	170
Simpson	1	3	4	148
Hollinger	1	7	2	159
Ramsen	1	7	2	172
Total	5	30	15	784

FRAMES.

Montauk. ...95 182 268 367 441 503 602 690 767 868
Knick'b'kers..77 143 209 307 389 479 549 626 707 784

Averages—Montauk, 173 3-5; Knickerbockers, 156 4-5. Scorers—A. Kalb and F. A. Adams. Umpire—F. M. Smith.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	2	4	4	146
Callaghan	1	7	2	163
Allen	2	6	3	162
Swan	3	5	1	169
Hoyt	2	6	1	160
Total	10	37	11	800

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Rose	3	3	3	152
Webster	3	3	3	170
Simpson	2	4	4	144
Bollinger	0	3	5	120
Ramsen	5	5	3	170
Total	15	18	17	818

FRAMES.

Montauk 86 178 260 326 386 491 573 633 722 806
Knickerbock'r.76 161 255 339 424 520 616 688 762 818

Averages—Montauk, 161; Knickerbocker, 163 3-5. Scorers—A. Kalb and F. A. Adams. Umpire—F. M. Smith.

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	0	6	4	147
O'Connor	1	8	4	151
Langan	2	6	2	151
York	3	4	3	165
Wilson	1	5	4	147
Total	7	26	17	761

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	4	5	1	199
Bannister	4	3	3	173
Swaney	3	1	6	139
Olmstead	3	4	3	165
Fetterolf	4	4	2	175
Total	18	17	15	881

FRAMES.

Columbia.....89 182 258 315 377 448 521 606 677 761
Lincoln.....68 154 253 356 440 514 592 677 765 881

Averages—Columbia, 152 1-5; Lincoln, 176 1-5. Scorers—Charles J. Joyce and William E. Weeks. Umpire—William H. Haynes.

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	2	5	3	157
O'Connor	3	5	2	189
Langan	4	3	3	165
York	2	5	3	160
Wilson	5	2	3	194
Total	16	20	14	865

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	4	4	2	194
Bannister	4	4	2	182
Swaney	5	1	4	154
Olmstead	1	4	5	134
Fetterolf	1	5	4	149
Total	15	18	17	807

FRAMES.

Columbia 67 141 227 333 448 526 615 700 784 865
Lincoln 85 178 240 324 401 464 545 649 723 807

Averages—Columbia, 173; Lincoln, 161 2-5. Scorers—C. J. Joyce and W. E. Weeks. Umpire—W. H. Haynes.

FIRST GAME.

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	5	3	2	192
Lee	3	6	1	186
Beard	2	7	1	177
Whittlesey	3	6	1	198
Fisher	3	5	1	171
Total	16	27	7	924

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	2	6	2	179
Hubbard	0	6	4	145
De Selding	3	5	2	166
Johnson	2	5	3	170
Matthews	1	4	5	141
Total	8	26	16	801

FRAMES.

Oxford 90 155 237 334 449 541 629 727 830 924
Midwood 64 149 251 325 399 491 578 645 728 801

Scorers—E. W. Willets and W. W. Owens, Jr. Umpire—S. D. Morris.

SECOND GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	3	7	0	201
Hubbard	2	3	5	144
De Selding	2	4	4	154
Johnson	4	2	4	183
Matthews	0	5	5	138
Total	11	21	18	820

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	2	4	4	151
Lee	5	5	0	207
Beard	1	3	6	131
Whittlesey	2	5	3	163
Fisher	2	6	2	171
Total	12	23	15	823

FRAMES.

Midwood 67 146 238 341 413 478 550 627 721 820
Oxford 89 175 240 308 382 467 551 640 729 823

FIRST GAME.

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gosch	2	6	3	173
Young	3	4	3	156
Rose	2	5	3	166
Hakins	2	5	3	160
Peterkin	1	5	4	149
Total	10	25	15	804

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsberry	2	4	4	162
Quinn	0	4	6	121
Lobbans	4	3	4	155
James	3	3	4	174
Miller	5	3	2	190
Total	14	16	20	802

FRAMES.

Hanover 66 154 233 288 369 452 537 628 714 804
Union League.76 160 250 328 390 466 550 633 714 802

Averages—Hanover, 160; Union League, 160. Scorers—C. Gaubert and B. Hoxie. Umpire—J. Suchs.

SECOND GAME.

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gosch	4	5	1	193
Young	3	3	4	208
Rose	2	3	5	135
Hakins	2	5	3	159
Peterkin	3	4	3	166
Total	17	20	13	861

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsberry	2	6	2	172
Quinn	2	6	2	165
Lobbans	1	5	4	143
James	1	4	5	138
Miller	0	7	3	155
Total	6	28	16	773

FRAMES.

Hanover 88 190 286 374 458 542 624 690 776 861
Union League.74 158 242 319 386 461 551 618 689 773

Averages—Hanover, 172 1-5; Union League, 154 3-5. Scorers—C. Gaubert and B. Hoxie. Umpire—J. Suchs.

CYCLISTS TAKE OUTDOOR RUNS.

Much Wheeling on the Boulevard—Michaux's Long-Distance Race.

Cyclists are a fortunate lot these pleasant Winter days. They enjoy their beneficial pastime, while the devotees of other outdoor sports are compelled to await a change of season. The Boulevard was the riding ground of many yesterday, particularly during the afternoon, and quite a number wheeled the very poorly asphalted Eighth Avenue. A score or more were also seen in Central Park.

A small party of Michaux Club members left Bowman's Academy, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, at 3 o'clock, and started off at a lively rate toward the Boulevard. There were several ladies in the party.

The long-distance race for medals, in which half a dozen of the Michaux lady members are taking part, will end to-morrow. Considerable interest is manifested in this event, and a large and fashionable attendance is expected at the finish. This is the first known instance where aristocratic ladies of a high social position have entered into a competition in which speed was the prime consideration.

The competitors are Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Miss Remsen, Mrs. John C. Minor, Miss Martin, and Miss Hawley. The distance is measured by cyclometer, and the conditions of the memorable match say that the one riding the largest number of miles in a given number of hours shall receive a gold medal, and the one getting the next best record a silver medal.

Mrs. Minor has had a substantial lead up to date, and it is expected that she will win. Everybody in the Michaux Club has displayed a lively interest in the race, and a second event is talked of to immediately succeed the first.

Kings County's Kaffeeklatsch.

Another large gathering was on hand at the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen last Monday evening to attend the weekly Kaffeeklatsch and euchre party. The prize winners were Mr. G. H. Hutchinson, who captured a pair of solid silver cuff buttons as first prize, and Mr. Charles McLaren, who captured a very fine silver-plated shaving mug as second prize. This is the third consecutive prize Mr. McLaren has won. He carries a rabbit's foot in his inside pocket at every game, to which he attributes his good fortune. Among the prominent members present were Durant McLean, Fred Hawley, William H. Graham, C. L. Long, "Sam" Graham, Hugo Wundrum, "Rabbit's Foot" McLaren, W. C. Nellis, H. Strughell, F. R. Bienvelt, J. C. Knowles, O. C. Long, H. S. Blakeman, E. A. Laws, W. J. McKinley, F. L. Chase, C. W. Watson, J. E. Martin, F. H. Durring, C. W. Young, F. E. Wadsworth, C. A. Martin, W. E. Buckley, W. H. Kay, C. A. Brown, B. L. Faul, T. L. Wilson, G. M. Hutchinson, A. R. Gardner, and I. D. Phillips. The committee in charge were William H. Kay, Hugo Wundrum, E. A. Laws, William H. Graham, and S. J. Graham, Chairman.

All the tickets for the Kings County Wheelmen Booth theatre party on the 18th inst., at the Criterion, Bijou, have been distributed among the members, and a big attendance is looked for.

Greenville Wheelmen's New Officers.

The Greenville Wheelmen have elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Charles H. Ingersoll; Vice President—G. C. German; Secretary-Treasurer—Alexander Armstrong; Captain—Louis A. Kreiser. Mileage medals were presented to the following: William F. Kreiser, 4,000 miles; Louis A. Kreiser, 3,500; G. C. German, 2,000; Charles H. Ingersoll, 1,500; H. Finch, 1,500, and R. Simon, 1,500.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—"The International Cyclists' Association," says The Cyclist, "is already proving its usefulness and influence in other directions than the mere conducting of the world's championships, as we learn that, as the direct outcome of the meeting and congress at Antwerp, the Italian Cyclists' Union at its general meeting held last week—which union has hitherto adopted no amateur definition whatever—decided upon the adoption of the definition of the International Cyclists' Association. This means that racing in Italy will be in future conducted on the two-class system, and there will be amateur races as well as those for money prizes. The Italian Union will, we understand, join the other federated bodies in the International Cyclists' Association, and it is highly probable that Italian riders will this year take part in the championships against the riders of other nations."

—The Paris bicycle exchange which was established in an experimental way a little over a year ago has proved a success. The number of wheels sold at auction from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was as follows: Two thousand six hundred and nine pneumatic safeties, 1,852 cushion and solid safeties, 211 women's machines, 344 tricycles, 105 tandems, 3 triplets, 61 ordinaries, 438 lots of frames, pneumatics and accessories—5,623 machines for those who cannot buy new ones.

—An objection has been made in Italy and France to priests riding bicycles, and the Pope has nominated a committee to examine the question and report also on the hygiene and moral aspects of the practice. The section of Bishops opposing the practice do so because the priests are not able to wear their clerical garb while riding.

—D. Edward Miller, who recently defeated George M. Hendee for the Presidency of the Springfield Bicycle Club, proposes to make the club's "diamond tournament" next September the talk of the cycling world. The Springfield meets have always been features of the circuit, but Mr. Miller says the coming one will be a record breaker in every sense of the word.

—A prominent English physician says: "Cycling is the nearest

TENTH IHPETONGA BALL

A Brilliant Gathering in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

TAPESTRY AND FLORAL DECORATIONS

Many Guests Present from New-York and Other Cities—The Dancing Room Like One of the French Empire.

The tenth annual Ihpetonga ball was held last evening in the Assembly Rooms of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and a large and brilliant gathering of Brooklyn fashionable folk and guests from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington made the affair what its friends have always considered it—the chief social event of the city across the bridge.

Ihpetonga is an old Indian word, meaning hill. The name was adopted by the originators of the dances, because they were descendants of the old settlers on the hill, or Brooklyn Heights, and many of them still reside there.

Since the organization, ten years ago, the dances have been confined to people of the highest social standing in the city, and each successive dance has been a brilliant social affair, arranged and carried out in the most elaborate manner.

On the Committee of Arrangements this year were A. A. Low, Amory S. Carhart, William Cary Sanger, William C. Sheldon, Jr., and Arthur M. Hatch.

Mr. Hatch occupies about the same position in regard to the Ihpetonga balls that Ward McAllister has held so long and so satisfactorily with the New-York Patriarchs. In fact, Mr. Hatch has called the Ihpetonga balls the "Brooklyn Patriarchs."

The patronesses who received last evening were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart.

The decorations of the rooms were very beautiful. The lower hallway and staircase leading to the ballroom were elaborately decorated with palms and tropical plants.

In the ballroom, on a background of pale pink, were placed antique Flemish and Aubeson tapestries, set in narrow gilt moldings, and at regular intervals on the four sides of the room were white pilasters, with gilded capitals, each supporting a cornice in arabesque design, in white and gold, studded with hundreds of incandescent electric lights. The pilasters rested upon bases five feet nigh, on which were large jardinieres filled with American Beauty roses and white lilies. With these tapestries and pilasters, their effect added to by many mirrors framed in ivy and pink roses, the ballroom resembled a dancing room of the days of the French Empire, the tone being pink, white, and gold.

Rich damasks were draped about the music stands, of which there were two, an orchestra of twelve pieces occupying one and a mandolin orchestra the other. The musicians were hidden by a profusion of white and pink azaleas. In the Assembly Room, adjoining, supper was served at small tables at 12:30 o'clock this morning. This room presented a fairy-like appearance. The walls were hidden by fir trees, and from three chandeliers hung festoons of laurel, three domes over the heads of the diners, and in the centre of each was a ball of roses. The anteroom, forming the entrance to the supper room, was decorated in Nile green. Still another room, a small one, to the right of the entrance to the ballroom, was done in Louis Quinze style, with gilt mirrors, combining candelabra, which reflected the light of numerous candles.

Pinard prepared the following menu:

Consommé à la Princesse,
Huitres à la Poulette,
Croquettes de volaille aux petits pois,
Caille piquée rôtie au cresson,
Salades de céleri et laitue,
Salade de volaille,
Sandwiches,
Biscuit glacé, Glaces fantaisies,
Petits fours, Gâteaux assortis,
Café.

The Ihpetonga consists of sixty men, each of whom has the privilege of extending five invitations, which limits the number of guests to 300. The subscribers are Tunis G. Bergen, Frederick P. Bellamy, Frank S. Benson, Joseph E. Brown, Francis L. Eames, William B. Brinsmade, Jonathan Bulkley, John E. Borne, Samuel W. Boocock, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry D. Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Simeon B. Chittenden, Daniel Chauncey, Alfred C. Barnes, Carll H. De Silver, Francis E. Dodge, Watson B. Dickerman, Latham A. Fish, Jasper W. Gilbert, Frederick A. Guild, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Norman S. Dike, Charles B. Van Nostrand, George E. Ide, Theodor Dreier, Wyllys Terry, Edwin F. Knowlton, John E. Leech, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Henry W. Maxwell, R. Burnham Moffat, Thomas S. Moore, David M. Morrison, James L. Morgan, Jr., Albert G. Jennings, John Notman, Edwin Packard, Henry E. Pierrepont, E. T. H. Talmage, J. J. Pierrepont, George W. Chauncey, William S. P. Prentice, John T. Sherman, William A. Read, William Cary Sanger, Lloyd Saltus, William A. Taylor, Samuel H. Seaman, William C. Sheldon, Jr., George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, Henry D. Polhemus, John F. Talmage, Franklin E. Taylor, Frederic A. Ward, W. Augustus White, and Robert B. Woodward.

Among those present at the ball were Marquis de Villalobar of Spain, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, J. Jay Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Frank S. Benson, Miss Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, Arthur M. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William A Read, Miss Talmage, Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Miss Alice Brinsmade, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, John T. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, Frederick S. Young, Everts Jansen Wendell, Miss Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, Miss Agnes Hewlett, Arthur Hewlett, Miss Gilbert, William T. Gilbert, Miss Anabel Green, Wyllys Terry, William Sloane, Mme. de Meli, Miss Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Leech, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Jr., Stanley Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, John Hill Morgan, Miss Anne L. Pierrepont, Miss Ellen Low Pierrepont, Theodore L. Frothingham, Miss Saltus, Rollin Saltus, Miss Katherine Ludington, Charles H. Ludington, Jr., Miss Seaman, Miss Sarah Seaman, Joseph H. Seaman, John H. Prentice, H. Prescott Hatch, David Stuart, S. Brinckerhoff Thorne, Jonathan Bulkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Edwin F. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Henry E. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Miss Marion L. Smith, Townsend Morgan, Sterling Peters, A. Victor Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Allin, George A. Allin, Jr., Miss Brewster, Dr. William H. Brockwell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mallory, Miss H. P. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Borne, Mr. and Mrs. William Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, J. Edwards Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Abbott, Hamilton Holt, Miss Crane, Arthur H. Cilley, Miss Brown, Miss Hewitt, William L. Newton, Albert L. Mason, A. J. Shaw, Henry P. Brookman, Mrs. F. L. Morrell, W. B. Coster, Frank L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Carhart, William B. Carhart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Felix Campbell, the Misses Campbell, Miss Ray Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sheldon, Lamont Dominick, Miss Violet Richardson, Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dalley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dreier, Miss Dorothea A. Dreier, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Watjen, Mr. and Mrs. Carll H. De Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Robert W. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hazard, Hampton Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Albert Strange, Miss Gibb, Clement S. Parsons, Miss Florence Gibb, Allen McCulloh, S. B. Sharpe, Frederick A. Guild, Miss Guild, Miss Caroline S. Guild, A. Van Z. Post, Marshall McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Crowell Hadden, Jr., Howard S. Hadden, Mrs. John E. Tousey, Miss Lillian Tousey, Mrs. Sinclair Tousey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abott Ingalls, Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman E. Kissam, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Townsend Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, Jr., George DeB. Greene, Miss Watt, Alexander B. Richards, C. D. Gibson, Miss Josephine Richardson, Miss Grace Porter, Miss Candler, Miss May Claflin, Miss Caroline Dow, Miss Eames, Miss Isabella Harter, Miss Henshaw, Miss Matilda H. Marvin, Miss Florence B. Marvin, Miss Elizabeth F. Mason, Miss Elsie G. Ely, Miss Robeson, Miss Lena Richardson, Walter H. Stewart, Harry P. Cross, C. Mason Blake, Edward M. Blake, William H. Cary, Edwin N. Chapman, Stewart W. Eames, Duncan Edwards, Thomas A. Gardiner, Otto C. Heinze, William V. Hester, Walter B. Howe, Roderick B. Mather, Fraser M. Moffat, Acosta Nichols, Alexander Torrance, Henry K. W. Welch, G. Herbert Henshaw, Duncan Candler, Harry Dwight, Lorimer Worden, Archibald B. Dalby, Mr. and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, Miss Sarah D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. James McBride, Howard Haslehurst, William Tucker, Miss Marion Willard, E. Augustus Willard, Bowen B. Smith, Charles L. Sheldon.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Porter, Jr., Ira Barrows, Miss Moore, Harry W. Barkley, Marshall H. Clyde, Percy Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, Miss May Gilkison, Miss Anna C. Lusk, Winthrop E. Dwight, Henry W. Maxwell, Howard W. Maxwell, Miss Helen S. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, Miss Packard, Miss Elizabeth H. Packard, Henry E. Pierrepont, Jr., William G. Low, Jr., Dr. William A. Pierrepont, Miss Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Miss Stockwell, Arthur S. Fairchild, Col. and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, the Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey S. Brewster, Howard Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Willets, John T. Sherman, Charles A. Sherman, Miss Gertrude M. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Miss Helen D. Sherman, George Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard, George H. Southard, Jr., Miss Edith B. Southard, George C. White, Jr., John F. Talmage, Jr., Henry Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Moulton, John H. Prentice, Edward T. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Douglas Jr., Dwight W. Taylor, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, E. B. Terry, Miss Collins, Miss Elsie Davis, Charles F. Grant, William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hill, Frederick R. Kellogg, Miss Ogden, Miss Elsie H. Ogden, John Lanman, Alexander M. White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Clyde Notman, and James M. Martin.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN AND GOWNS.

The Cotillion Led by Arthur M. Hatch and Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles.

The cotillion was danced after supper, and was led by Arthur M. Hatch and Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles. There were no favors.

Brooklyn is noted for its beautiful girls and fine-looking matrons, and, with the handsome gowns worn last evening, it was evident that she was in no danger of losing so satisfactory a reputation.

Some of the prettiest of this season's debutantes present were Miss Charlotte Knowlton, Miss May Gilkison, the Misses Ogden, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Josie Richardson, Miss Madeline Litchfield, Miss Harter, Miss Lena Richardson, Miss Candler, and Miss Sadie Seaman.

The patronesses wore gowns of contrasting colors, that were very effective. Mrs. Litchfield's gown was of rich, red velvet. Across the shoulders were straps of brown fur, and around the neck a deep fall of lace. Her ornaments were a tiara and necklace of diamonds and diamond trimmings on the bodice.

Mrs. Stuart was in a beautiful yellow and and white brocaded gown, with front and trimmings of silver embroidery, and the neck of the bodice was outlined with ostrich feathers of white and delicate green.

Mrs. A. S. Carhart wore a beautiful Paquin gown of yellow velvet, with diamond ornaments.

Miss Sadie Seaman wore a delicate pink gown.

Miss Marion Smith was in white, with pink roses.

Miss Alice Ogden and Miss Elsie Ogden were both in white.

Miss Alice Ogden and Miss Elsie Ogden were both in white.

Miss Halsey wore a pretty gown of white, figured with rosebuds. Around the bodice was a fall of lace.

Mrs. Frederick Ward was in a real moire antique gown of blue, trimmed with silver and violets. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Marvin was in white with bodice of white lace trimmed around the low cut neck with daises.

Miss Florence Gibb was in white silk crêpe and high necked bodice of lace.

Mrs. S. B. Chittenden was in black velvet, white silk and black jet, with violets and diamond ornaments.

Miss Hewitt wore a unique gown of plaited black tulle, over rose silk.

Miss Gilkison was in very pale blue silk crêpe, the bodice of tulle over satin.

Miss Gibb wore a beautiful gown of white satin, brocaded with pink rosebuds. The bodice was covered with lace, and the broad collar and belt were of pink.

Miss Elsie Ely was in a charming gown of soft, striped blue-silk crêpe.

Miss Robeson was in yellow and white striped silk, with low-cut bodice of yellow silk crêpe.

Mrs. Coleman Kissam was in a striking gown, entirely of black, with jet trimmings.

Mrs. George H. Southard was in a blue and black striped gown, the bodice pointed with white and black jet and moroon velvet trimmings.

Miss Dow, a very sweet blonde, was in pale yellow and white lace.

Mrs. George Chauncey was in a beautiful brocaded pink silk gown, with belt of red, silver lace trimmings, and diamond necklace.

Miss Henshaw was in a cream silk gown.

Miss Rodman of New-York wore a beautiful white moire, with chiffon ruffles around the neck, and white hyacinths.

Miss Guild was charming in pink satin and white lace.

Miss Sherman wore a skirt of white satin, with bodice of blue silk, black velvet, and white lace.

Mrs. David M. Morrison was in green satin, white lace, and brown-fur trimmings.

Miss Harter was in rose-pink, with skirt covered with white lace, and a plain bodice of the silk, with large puffed sleeves of the pink and lace.

Mrs. George A. Allen wore a gown of white corded silk, and drapery of exquisite point lace.

Miss Claflin was in a pretty gown of white satin, with bodice of blue and sleeves of the white.

Mrs. Charles Hazard was in pale-green corded silk, with dark green velvet bodice, edged with pearl.

Miss Haxton wore a quaint little pink figured silk gown, and long black undressed-kid gloves.

Miss Litchfield was in a beautiful white satin gown, covered with chiffon and with a delicate embroidered belt of rose and pale green. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, formerly Miss Crimmings, wore a beautiful Paris gown of white satin, with bodice of rainbow effect, trimmed with morning glories.

Miss Josephine Richardson was in a pretty gown of green satin and white.

STEP IN FAVOR OF A SCHOOL CENSUS

Meeting to be Held and Legislature Asked to Pass a Census Law.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and other organizations of this city have united in a request to the National League for the Protection of American Institutions to call a public meeting and to take other steps to promote the passage by the Legislature of the State of New-York of a law providing for a biennial school census in all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

The National League, in response to this request, has secured Carnegie Music Hall for a great public meeting, to be held on Monday evening, Jan. 28.

Joseph H. Choate has consented to preside and make an address.

The following speakers have been invited: Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Bishop Potter, Bishop Andrews, the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, the Hon. William Allen Butler, President Seth Low, the Hon. James C. Carter, and others.

All persons in the State of New-York having information concerning the inadequacy of common school accommodations in their community will confer a favor by communicating such information to James M. King, General Secretary of the National League, 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

RICH GIFT TO THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Chair of Political Economy Endowed with Fifty Thousand Dollars.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—The St. Maria Home for Working Girls, on Governor Street, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Banigan, was dedicated this morning with impressive ceremonies by the Right Rev. Bishop Matthew Harkins, assisted by the clergy of the diocese and a number of visiting clergymen.

After the dinner which followed, Mr. Banigan handed to the Right Rev. John J. Keene of the Catholic University of Washington his check for $50,000 to endow the Joseph Banigan Chair of Political Economy in the university. This donation was given in accordance with a promise made to his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, about a year ago. Bishop Keene responded in a powerful speech, giving thanks for the magnificent gift, declaring that it was well bestowed.

A TUBE FOR MAIL POUCHES

To be Tried Between the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn has indorsed a plan to construct a tube between the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices of sufficient size to transmit the ordinary mail pouch now in use.

"No two offices," said Mr. Sullivan, "are better adapted for the test than those of New-York and Brooklyn, for the reason that the distance between these offices is only a trifle over a mile, and both are very near the bridge, under which it is proposed to carry the tube."

A request by Mr. Sullivan, sent to the Trustees of the bridge, for permission to go ahead in the matter has been referred to Chief Engineer Martin.

FOR THE FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS

Ten Insurance Swindlers Are Sentenced to Pay Heavy Fines.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Jan. 15.—Ten to the officers of the Fraternity Financial Company, operating the short-term insurance swindle, whose operations extended throughout New-England, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia, and who secured over $1,000,000, were sentenced to-day by Judge Jackson of the United States court to pay $1,000 fine and costs for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to-day sentenced John H. Durland, President of the Provident Bond and Investment Company, convicted of using the mails in carrying on a scheme to defraud, to ten months' imprisonment in Moyamensing Prison and to pay a fine of $100.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE.

25 %

OFF.

We have decided to offer the balance of our Winter stock, consisting of Overcoats, Ulsters, Suits, and Trousers, during THIS WEEK ONLY, at a sweeping reduction of 25 per cent. from our well-known popular prices.

This is a rare opportunity to secure exceptional bargains. Our prices, we think, are always the lowest, and this reduction places them beyond the reach of all competition.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
Bleecker St., cor. Greene,
(Bet. B'way and 6th Av. "L.")
also
Broadway, cor. Rector St.,
(Opp. Trinity Church.)

Great Advantages in
DRESS GOODS.

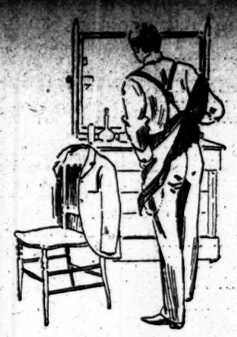
We have arranged and remarked about 150 lines of low and medium price Dress Goods, giving our customers the full benefit of the reduction made possible by the New Tariff.

All-wool Albatross 25 cts. per yard; neat Checked Woolens, in all the favorite mixtures, 25 cents per yard; Pretty Silk and Wool Mixtures, 45 cents per yard.

English Storm Serge 50 cents per yard; a line of Curly Cheviot, 54 inches wide, 75 cents per yard; great value.

On Special Tables: A collection of valuable goods from the main floor, in lengths suitable for School Dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.



Young man with $15 in your pocket, we'll give you $15's-worth of clothing or $15 back.

Is that plain? No; there's a hole to wriggle out of, if we wanted to wriggle. We'll make it plainer yet: you shall be the judge of $15's-worth.

We want the job of clothing all those young men we see who pay enough for their clothes to be well-dressed, but who seem to fall short of it somehow.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 22d St.

Annual Sale
Linens.

Additional fresh and desirable lots of goods have been added this week to supplement some lines which had become broken, and we continue to offer exceptional values in

Table Damask
by the yard

Cloth and Napkins
in all sizes

Luncheon Cloths
Hemstitched and Fringed

Towels
Huckaback and Damask

Hemstitched Bed Linen
Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases,

All Pure Linen.

Printed list, giving full particulars of above, mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

FINE
UPHOLSTERY
FABRICS,
LACE CURTAINS,
and PORTIERES.

One Lot French and English Tapestry Portieres,

7.98 Pair;
Regular price, 12.50.

One Lot Fine Silk Tapestries,

1.48 yd.;
Regular price, 3.50.

One Lot Satin Damask and French Tapestries,

1.98 yd.;
Regular price, 5.00.

One Lot Heavy Cross Stripe Tapestry, 50 inches wide, suitable for Portieres and Couch Covers,

35c. yd.;
Regular price, 1.25.

ALL ODD LOTS
Real Lace Curtains, Rich Portieres, Short Lengths of fine Silk Damask and Velours Silk Curtains, &c., reduced to less than

HALF COST.

500
LADIES'
JACKETS
at
One-third Regular Prices.

Chinchilla Jackets, 36 and 42 inches long, tight-fitting, half silk lined, newest shapes,

5.75 and 6.75;
Regular prices 17.98 and 19.98.

Long Jackets of Imported Cheviot, Coat Backs, tight-fitting, extreme sleeves, half silk lined,

5.98;
Regular price, 16.75.

Melton and Beaver Jackets, medium and long shapes, Coat Backs, extreme sleeves, very desirable,

4.98;
Regular price, 14.75.

Covert and Whipcord Jackets, Silk Facings, Velvet Collar, large sleeves,

6.75;
Regular price, 19.75.

MR. PLATT VISITS ALBANY

He Reaches the Capital in Company with Gov. Morton.

SAYS HE IS THERE FOR RECREATION

Declares that He Has No Interest in Influencing the Report or Acts of the Lexow Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Like the conqueror of a great army, Thomas C. Platt came to Albany to-day with Gov. Morton. They left New-York at 10:30 A. M., and arrived here at 2:30 P. M. A number of Platt's faithful followers had gone to the station to meet the Empire State Express and the fast mail. When the two magnates of the Republican Party finally arrived, the only committee of reception was a solitary newspaper reporter.

Both houses of the Legislature had adjourned three hours before, and when Mr. Platt arrived at the Kenmore, Gov. Morton having been driven to the Executive Mansion, the corridor was packed with politicians and National Guardsmen. The demonstrations that greeted him were quite overwhelming. Senators and members, office holders, office seekers, State Committeemen, county leaders, and members of Congress quite outdid themselves in pushing forward to seize the hand of the party boss.

One man present did not enjoy the proceedings. He came in at the Pearl Street door, saw the crowd, heard the acclamations, turned on his heel, and walked out. This was ex-Speaker George R. Malby, who believes that Mr. Platt threw him overboard for Hamilton Fish.

At the Kenmore, Mr. Platt was joined by Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; by Marshal Louis F. Payn, who decined the position of Superintendent of Public Buildings last week, and by Speaker Hamilton Fish. He was informed that he could not procure quarters at the Kenmore, and at once half a dozen of his friends offered him the freedom of their houses, among them Gen. McAlpin, Chairman Gardinier of the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Parsons. Mr. Platt walked up State Street hill with Chairman Hackett and visited all the State departments, and paid his respects to all the State officers.

In the meantime, rumor had been explaining his reasons for coming to Albany. He was to supervise and correct the report of the Lexow committee, which happened to be in session during the time he was in the Capitol. He was to determine the language of the reform bills that are to come in with that report. He was to name all the successful candidates for the few offices at the command of the Governor. He was to put in shape the Power of Removal bill, and he was to arrange his following in the Legislature in such a way that neither Mr. Strong, the Committee of Seventy, nor the Union League Club should take them away from him.

To all of these rumors Mr. Platt gave prompt and flat-footed denials. He said to The New-York Times's correspondent this evening that his only purpose in coming to Albany was rest and recreation. A number of members of the Legislature had called upon him. He had not seen Senator Lexow on the report of the committee. He believed the Legislature would pass reform legislation, whether it was approved by Dr. Parkhurst or not.

The constant appearance in Mr. Platt's room of Samuel D. Morris of Troy sent a cold shiver down the backs of the other candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. They were all on the ground—Easton of Albany and his backer, State Committeeman Barnes; Wheeler of Utica, who was backed by Chairman Charles W. Hackett; Barnet H. Davis of Wayne and his backer, Lieut. Gov. Saxton; and ex-Assemblyman Parkhurst, whose claims were urged by Senator John Raines. Morris, however, was conceded to be the winning horse, because he was groomed by Louis F. Payn and Congressman Frank S. Black. When Morris and Black returned to Troy at 10 o'clock to-night, those on the inside knew that Morris had been slated for the position now held by Michael Delehanty, the father-in-law of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. The nomination is expected to go into the Senate in the morning. Mr. Platt's visit had certainly accomplished so much; what else will be developed later.

While all of Albany society, nearly all the politicians, and every officer of the National Guard now in Albany—and the woods are full of Generals and Colonels to-night in full uniform—were attending the reception given by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to the Commander in Chief, the invitations carrying this order, "Officers will wear full dress uniform," Mr. Platt was quietly seated in a dismally located room discussing possible legislation with Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators O'Connor, Parsons, Higgins, and Coggeshall. He had intended to return to New-York this evening, but concluded to stay over until morning.

In the meantime, the Republican members of the Lexow committee had been in session for several hours, at work on their report, which is due in the Senate Friday morning, and which none of the committee, with the exception of the Chairman, saw until this afternoon. Four bills of a remedial nature will come in with the report. One of them will provide for a bi-partisan police board, and in the language of one of Mr. Platt's friends, "No Power of Removal bill will be passed until Mayor Strong agrees to come to Mr. Platt's terms."

The conference was entirely harmonious. Every Republican member will sign the report, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Senator Cantor, on the part of the minority, will present a dissenting report. Another one of the bills proposes to separate the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department.

Chairman O'Grady of the Assembly Cities Committee will ask unanimous consent in the morning to pass the Cities Procedure bill, which has been on the desks of the members for three days, and which will open the door for all the reform municipal legislation made necessary by the new Constitution. The Cities Committee met to-day and discussed the two Power of Removal bills, but decided to take no action toward reporting them. Next Tuesday, Jan. 22, was determined upon for a hearing on these two bills.

The Assembly Committee on Rules will report to the House to-morrow a resolution to amend the rules providing for sessions on every alternate Saturday after Feb. 18.

Senator Smelzer, from the Public Health Committee, reported favorably to-day on the Governor's nominations for State Health Commissioners. Senator Cantor raised an objection to the "farcical" way in which nominations were reported by committees without any investigation. The nominations were confirmed.

NATIONAL GUARD INTERESTS

Capt. E. M. Hoffman of Elmira Elected President of the State Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The seventeenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State was held in the Tenth Battalion Armory here to-day. President Col. George C. Fox of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, presided and gave the annual address. Nearly one hundred and fifty delegates were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Capt. E. M. Hoffman, Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira; First Vice President—Lieut. Col. Hubbell, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn; Second Vice President—Major Stacpole, Tenth Battalion, Albany; Secretary—Capt. H. W. Stillman, Sixth Separate Company, Troy; Treasurer—Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, New-York; Chaplain, the Rev. William N. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment, New-York.

It was decided that the new Executive Committee should be instructed to prepare a revised constitution and by-laws, the same to be printed before the next annual convention. Committees were appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of Adj. Gen. Porter, Capt. Murphy and Capt. Thing.

A warm discussion occurred over the introduction by Major Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, of four proposed code amendments. These provide in effect that all staff officers appointed by the Commander in Chief, division, and brigade commanders, must be selected from commission officers of the National Guard or United States Army, of the grade not lower han Captain, except that any commissioned officer may be appointed an aide de camp; also that no staff commissions should be issued except after examination, and to no appointees unless they shall have served one year in the National Guard. Several delegates thought such amendments, if favored by the association, would be looked upon as criticisms of and reflection upon the present staff of the Commander in Chief, and they were finally tabled.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh Regiment, New-York, proposed an amendment to provide an Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice in regimental organizations having a membership exceeding 700 members. This was amended to read 500 members, and, as amended, was referred to the Code Committee.

Capt. Thurston offered a number of proposed amendments, a most important one providing for a change to permit organizations to wear distinctive uniforms at evening parade while in camp.

The report of Treasurer Wilson showed total receipts of $867.41; disbursements, $159.84; balance, $707.57.

SAYS HIS TEACHER ASSAULTED HIM

For a Mistake in Saying His Prayers, Young Willinsky Declares.

Michael Wolf, a teacher in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, was a prisoner before Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The complainant against him was Mrs. Delia Willinsky of 16 Forsyth Street. He was charged with brutally assaulting a pupil, Michael Willinsky, the brother-in-law of the complainant.

The boy is twelve years old, and formerly lived at 109 Madison Street. He alleged that last Friday night he had made a mistake in saying his prayers, whereupon the teacher, Michael Wolf, had taken him to a private room and struck him several severe blows with his fist and then with a stick.

Dr. R. Abraham of 155 Clinton Street, who examined the boy's injuries, said that his right arm and thigh were badly bruised, his left eye swollen, and his chest bruised and congested.

Justice Welde turned the case over to Agent King of the Gerry society for investigation. Wolf, who denied the charges, was paroled in the custody of his counsel, ex-Assemblyman Van Cott.

If you have a Worrying Cough, or any Lung or Throat Trouble, use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.—Advertisement.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A concert and ball will be given this evening at the Central Opera House Music Hall, in East Sixty-seventh Street, under the management of the United Clothing and Trimmers' Local Assembly, No. 2,855, Knights of Labor, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of Walter R. Westbrook.

—A pocket diary, compact, neat, and ingeniously gotten up, has just been issued by the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, successor to Bates & Morse, in the Potter Building. Its claims for special distinction lie in the novelty of its arrangement of dates, its small and convenient size, and its unusually fine quality of binding and paper.

—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital last night the reports showed that 1,078 patients had been treated since the last monthly meeting, and 4,107 prescriptions dispensed. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions.

—Philip Bear, a tailor, of 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was yesterday appointed by Chief Clerk Ten Eyck to the position of City Librarian, at a salary of $1,000 a year. The present incumbent is David Curtis.

—The Christian Men's Union for Total Abstinence and Rescue Work has issued a circular calling on all who are opposed to open saloons on Sunday to send a postal card, so stating, to Col. H. H. Hadley, 433 Lexington Avenue.

—Conrad Roth, thirty-five years old, of State and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, fell from his wagon in front of 35 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

—The twenty-ninth annual report of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of New-York has been issued. The fund now amounts to $259,936.74. There are 1,010 names on the pension list.

—Mrs. Ballington Booth will speak on behalf of the Salvation Army this evening at 8 o'clock in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Main Street, corner of Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Brooklyn.

—In the suit of the State Commissioners of Fisheries to recover a penalty from Henry C. Fish for catching menhaden in a net in Richmond County, Justice Gaynor yesterday sustained a demurrer interposed by the defendants holding that, although the Legislature gave the Supervisors power to pass ordinances relating to the preservation of game, it did not authorize their passing any ordinance overriding the law, as in the present instance, for the game laws of the State, in prohibiting the taking of fish by net at certain seasons, expressly excepted menhaden.

—The Rev. Dr. C. Ellwood Nash recently resigned the pastorate of the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue. The congregation has refused to accept the resignation, and it is likely that he will decide to withdraw it and remain in Brooklyn. Ill health caused his action.

—Dr. Ezra Wilson, Chief of the bacteriology department of the Department of Health, has secured a quantity of antitoxine prepared by Prof. Behring in Germany, and it is now being used in the hospital for Contagious Diseases.

—Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health yesterday appointed William W. Locke Assistant Sanitary Engineer at $1,200 a year.

Westchester County.

—The will of Mrs. Susan Wilson Tyng of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, has been filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court. She left $8,000 worth of real estate and $5,000 worth of personal property to her sons and daughter.

—The skating is excellent on all the ponds and lakes in Westchester County, and large crowds are enjoying the sport.

Yonkers.

—The concluding lecture in Prof. W. B. Scott's University Extension course on Geology will be delivered on Thursday evening. The date for the examination of students has been set by the Board of Regents at Albany for Jan. 22, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The second course for the year will begin on Jan. 24, when the subject will be "Architectural Styles," and the lecturer will be Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of the Architectural Department, Columbia College.

—The annual meeting of the Good Government Club will be held this evening in the Woman's Institute Building. Addresses will be made by Franklin Pierce of New-York and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

—Forty-six members of the Young Men's Christian Association have availed themselves of the benefits of the gymnasium.

—The Palisade Boat Club will have its annual stag this evening in the Bowling Alley Building.

—Crowds of skaters went from Yonkers yesterday to Van Cortlandt Park.

THE COOK GANG IS STILL UNSUPPRESSED

A Couple of Its Members Raid Fort Gibson and Make Sport of an Editor.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 15.—James French and Mack Williams of the Cook gang rode into Fort Gibson early last night and terrorized the proprietor and five men in F. H. Nash's general store. With revolvers held at them, the victims elevated their hands and fell in line, while Williams emptied the money drawers of $3. Mr. Nash opened the safe when ordered to do so, and handed over $30, all there was in the safe. Williams was not satisfied, and decided to search the visitors. He walked up to Bohannon, Nash's collector, who had just entered to deposit the day's collections, and was going into his pockets when French ordered him to leave Bohannon alone. At that juncture the editor of the local paper came in. French ordered him to put up his hands, but the editor thought the robbery was a joke until Williams put a revolver to his face and said, "Up with those hands, or I will blow your brains out."

The editor obeyed, and was robbed of $4. The other men were not robbed. Then French selected two suits of clothing, and the bandits marched the seven men to the rack where their horses were tied. Editor Dick lagged behind in the line, and French called out to him, "Say, you, with the split-tail Mother Hubbard, move up or I'll shoot your head off." The editor moved. After the outlaws were on their horses French shouted, "If the editor writes us up we will come back and kill him."

The Fort Gibson people have no faith in the Deputy Marshals, and did not telegraph to Muskogee.

Child Philosophy.

A few days ago I was told of a touchingly pretty remark made by a

GOV. HASTINGS IN OFFICE

Inauguration Ceremonies in Pennsylvania's Capital.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE

A Procession, Public Reception, and Ball—Democratic Nominations Thrown Out by the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—D. H. Hastings was to-day inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania. Attended by Gov. Pattison, the old and new Lieutenant Governors, and other State officials, he was escorted, at 11:30 P. M., from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol by a procession of political clubs and military bodies. Chief Justice Sterrett of the Supreme Court administered the oath of office.

Gov. Hastings's inaugural address was very general in its application to matters of interest in the State. He ventured the "opinion and the hope that, with returning confidence as to the future, we are gradually entering upon a period of encouraging and healthy business restoration. With this thought in view, the trend of our legisla-

Gen. Daniel H. Hastings.
Governor of Pennsylvania.

tion should be in sympathy with every effort looking to the advancement of all the industrial, material, and commercial interests within the borders of the State."

Considerable attention was devoted to the labor question, as of peculiar interest to the State, which Mr. Hastings called the "distinctively industrial Commonwealth." He said:

Labor arises from necessity more than from inclination, and is seldom inviting unless remunerative. Capital depends upon intellectual force and direction. The state that permits large aggregations of capital to be employed should surround the artificial person thus created with the same restrictions, privileges, and protection which it gives to the individual citizen. The laws affecting each should be just and equitable. The burden of taxation should rest justly and equitably upon both, having due regard to every privilege, advantage and related interest. Neither should be a target for the demagogue or the tool of the avaricious. Wise laws rigidly enforced are indispensable to both as well as to the State. Every man has the right to sell his labor at his own price and is entitled to protection in its performance. Labor has the right to organize for mutual protection and advantage the same as capital; but neither labor nor capital has the right to combine to prevent men from working at any price they please, no more than capital has the right to control or pervert the natural channels of industry so as to depress the price of labor or raise the cost of living.

In regard to roads, the Governor said:

I am inclined to suggest that, recognizing the right of local government, where the people of township or county desire better roads, the State should, under well-guarded legislative restrictions, come to their assistance by paying a share of the proper cost, providing the quality and character of the road satisfy established and just requirements.

He closed with some good words for building and loan associations, and a recommendation of legislation to benefit the farmers.

When these ceremonies were over, the oath of office was administered to Lieut. Gov.-elect Lyon, in the Senate Chamber. The entire party then reviewed the procession from a stand opposite the Executive Mansion. A public reception was held by Gov. and Mrs. Hastings this evening. An inaugural ball at the armory of the City Grays closed the festivities. Ex-Gov. and Miss Pattison went to Philadelphia this afternoon.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, rejected the nomination of George B. Luper for Insurance Commissioner, Robert Watchorn for Factory Inspector, and Thomas McCaffrey for Notary Public of Allegheny County, all of whom are Democrats.

DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR INSTALLED

The Inauguration Ceremonies at Dover Very Simple.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 15.—Joshua Marvil took the oath of office as Governor of Delaware at 12:10 o'clock to-day in the presence of members of the General Assembly and others. The oath was administered on an old Latin Bible by Judge David F. Marvil. The new Governor made no address, but will submit his views of the State's needs in writing to the Legislature.

The escort of Gov. Reynolds and Governor-elect Marvil to the Court House consisted of the State Militia and Republican organizations. A short street parade was made. The town was crowded with people from all parts of the State. The weather was bright. There was an inauguration ball this evening.

THE LOST CREDIT OF KANSAS.

Gov. Morrill Shows How It May Be Regained in a Measure.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—Gov. E. N. Morrill, who was inaugurated yesterday at noon, sent his message to the Senate and House of Representatives at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Legislature, on account of a peculiar constitutional provision, was in session six days before the new State officers could be inducted into office, which gave Gov. Lewelling a last chance to parade the "reform" ideas of his nondescript party before the lawmakers.

His message of 15,000 words was almost entirely made up of the same "reform" harangue used by him during the late State campaign. Democrats and Republicans alike have attacked it, and there will be a "field day" set apart for replying to the partisan and false declarations he has used in his last political will and testament.

Among other things Gov. Morrill says in his message submitted to-day:

The past two years have witnessed a rapid withdrawal of capital from the State, and the amount would have been much larger if it could have been collected. It is estimated that $15,000,000 has been withdrawn by parties in the East, who had loans secured by real estate, and who have lost confidence in Kansas investments, while nearly all the large insurance companies and savings banks who have been accustomed to make loans here positively refuse to take any new mortgages until the laws are changed. I take it for granted that there will be no difference of opinion as to the advisability of securing investments of foreign capital. It is worse than idle—it is simply idiotic—to brand every Eastern man who has sent money to the State to be invested as a robber and an enemy, and the results of this course have been to work a serious injury to the borrower. In fact, but for the impairment of our credit by the legislation of 1892 and the public sentiment it represented, there would have been no such demand for the payment of mortgages, from which we have suffered so immeasurably, but the lenders would have sought to extend their loans at a reduced rate of interest.

The present condition, with confidence entirely gone on the part of investors, is an unfortunate one for the borrowers. While the return of favorable agricultural conditions and good crops would be an important element in restoring confidence, still, that is not the principal one, and the

E. N. Morrill,
Governor of Kansas.

strongest proof of this statement is found in the fact that money on real estate loans can be obtained much more easily and at less rates of interest in Missouri and Nebraska than it can in Kansas.

The proceedings in foreclosure should be made as simple and inexpensive as it is possible to make them, with a due regard to the rights of the mortgageor. The Missouri form of trust deed has proved, after many years' trial, very satisfactory. Something of that character, with a provision that the mortgageor should have the privilege of twelve months, by paying taxes, insurance, and interest, would doubtless be satisfactory to the borrower and the lender. I am confident that the best interests of all classes would be promoted by the enactment of such laws as would tend to restore confidence in our ability and willingness to promptly meet our obligations.

The message is regarded by the members of the Legislature as the ablest State document that has been submitted to the lawmakers for many years. The portions relating to credits, indebtedness, &c., are everywhere commended, and there is little doubt that the Legislature will follow most of the suggestions of the Governor.

NOT TRUE, SAYS EX-MAYOR GILROY

Declares that Mr. Lawson's Insinuation that He Was Interested in Certain Park Property Is False.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy denied very emphatically the insinuation reflecting on him contained in the interview with Assemblyman Judson Lawson, printed in The New-York Times yesterday, concerning the Reilly law passed by the Legislature of 1894 for a park on the rocky strip of land between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues.

In the course of the interview Mr. Lawson said:

I am told on very good authority that this property was purchased, either by the Gilroys or in their interest, about two years before this bill to turn it into a public park was introduced. Indeed, I seem to recollect reading a record of its transfer to either ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy or his son. As you can see, this is a very serious state of affairs. The property in itself could no doubt be bought for a song in its original state, and offered a very alluring field for speculators, especially if those speculators had all the means at hand to make their speculation profitable without a dollar of expense to themselves. At the time that this property is said to have been purchased by or for the Gilroys, ex-Mayor Gilroy was Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and his opportunities for making advantageous real estate investments were correspondingly large. At any rate, the property was bought in the Gilroy interest, I am told, and at the last session this bill to turn it into a public park was introduced by Assemblyman James F. Reilly of the Twenty-eighth District of New-York City.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy was very busy yesterday preparing for his departure for Europe with Mrs. Gilroy and two of their children on the steamship Paris to-day, but he found time to discuss the charges of Mr. Lawson and to deny them. He said:

If Mr. Lawson uttered the words that are quoted in the newspapers about me, I can only find an explanation of them in a desire to display malicious mendacity. The statements are false—absolutely and unqualifiedly false. There is not the smallest glimmer, the slightest scintilla of truth in them. I cannot understand how any man can make such statements against another man without the slightest basis for them.

I want to say now, and you can make it just as emphatic as you like, that I never in any manner, shape, or form owned any interest, directly or indirectly, in that property. Furthermore, that neither my son nor any member of my family had any interest in that property, nor did any one related to my family. It is false from beginning to end.

I was opposed to all the small-park bills last year. I notice that Mr. Lawson is quoted as saying: "My attention was called to this matter by a notice of an assessment of $750, sent to me a few days ago, for another park between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, on the Boulevard, where there is a little triangular strip of land, about a lot and a half, which was bought by the 'ring' a short time ago for $16,000. Now they are going to make a park out of it at a cost of $32,500, plus expenses."

I don't know what Mr. Lawson means by the "ring," but this is a matter which is right in the limits of his own Assembly district. His own constituents wanted a small park made out of this piece of land, and now they want to have the city bear all the expense of it. As Mayor, I opposed this. I pointed out that it was not a public benefit, but merely a benefit to the adjoining property owners, and that they and not the city should bear the expense of it. The matter is still in controversy.

The act creating this little park, which is to be known as Colonial Park, was passed on Feb. 26, 1894, and on June 8 appraisers were appointed. The matter was taken to the Court of Appeals by Anna Maria Dean, one of the property owners affected, and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. Hearings were begun by the appraisers last month.

Mr. Lawson's interview has served to recall the sale of the 101 lots of the Thomas Faye estate, made by Peter F. Meyer, on March 28, 1893. At this sale Police Justice Feitner was one of the largest purchasers, and it was alleged that he bought for Richard Croker. The property so purchased by Mr. Feitner is, however, just outside the park's limits.

Mayor Strong received a letter from Mr. Lawson yesterday repeating his opinion concerning the proposed park, but the Mayor declined to discuss the subject. He also received copies of several bills affecting the city, but did not have time to examine them.

An Ann Arbor Student Missing.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 15.—John S. Lairy, a law student, is missing. He left his home, in Logansport, for Ann Arbor during the Christmas holidays, but has not reached here yet. Lairy was the inventor of a chart which he sold during the vacation for a considerable sum of money, part of which he had with him when he left home. It is feared that he has been robbed and murdered. No trace of him has yet been found.

KURDS AND CHRISTIANS

Some of the Oppressions and Cruelties in Times of Peace.

CHRISTIANS WERE BOUGHT AND SOLD

In Some Districts They Were Forced to Work Without Recompense—Constant Raids on Villages.

In this week's number of The Independent will appear an article on "The Kurds and Christians Before the Massacres," showing to what kind of life these Armenian, Jacobite, and Nestorian Christians are condemned in times of peace.

These facts, from trustworty sources, are given in this article:

As showing the exactions made on the common people by the Government, it is stated that Mustapha Pasha, a nomad chief, in 1893 collected 4,000 piasters (4.4 cents each) from the village of Mansurieh of Bohtan, and claimed 5,000 more, although the villagers acknowledge owing only 2,000 piasters. Fourteen persons in this village were assessed a double tax for several years, amounting to 4,000 piasters. Bashibazouks took 2,000 piasters' worth of barley and other produce from the village without payment.

Mustapha Pasha bought the tithes of the villages from the Government for 7,500 piasters and collected 9,000. When the villagers complained to the Government they were not redressed, but Mustapha Pasha sent flocks of sheep which devoured 2,000 piasters' worth of growing crops.

The legitimate taxes of the village for 1893 were 14,000 piasters, but, in addition, 12,500 piasters were collected. Mansurieh is only one hour from Jezireh, the Government headquarters. Nothing was done to protect it.

Hassana of Bohtan is a village of 60 houses. The Aghas of Shernakh exacted from the villagers of Hassana 1,160 piasters in 1891, 1,739 piasters in 1892, and 8,074 piasters in 1893, as noted at the time of the occurrences by a village priest. The total for the three years, 1891-3, was 10,873 piasters, as against 5,376 for the three years 1880-82, showing that the exactions are increasing.

A Christian of the District of Berwer has put in writing what he has seen of the oppression of Christians by Kurds. He saw numerous murders—and mentions the names of eight victims—three robberies of considerable amounts, and many smaller ones.

Mohammed Bey of Berwer is responsible for these and other crimes. In the same district the Kurds made the Christians build their castles, sow and harvest their fields, and do much other labor, without recompense. Not only this, but cursings and beatings were showered on Christians as they worked. Sundays were special days of oppression.

Besides all this, the Kurds of other districts raided the villages of Berwer, killed the inhabitants like dogs, burned their houses, and carried away their goods. Duree, My, Eyrt, Ina, and D'Noony suffered in the greatest degree.

The village of Mar Yokhanan has been raided several times during the last two years. So has Maragha, only a short distance away. A number of Christian villages further back in the mountains were even more severely oppressed. The people were bought and sold as slaves. In other districts the buying and selling of Christians by Kurds is common.

The people of Shakh were forced to live in caves in the mountains in Winter, because of extortionate taxes which necessitated their giving up their homes. The priest's house was forcibly entered, his life threatened, and his goods carried away.

Nahrwan, near Jezireh, is on the plain within easy reach of the Government. It is visited daily by the Kurds from the mountains, who exact the usual tribute of produce and money. This last Summer the demands were so excessive that, rendered desperate, the villagers seized one of the Kurds who stopped over night in a neighboring village, recovered some of their goods, and took possession of his guns. They did this without violence to him.

A few days after, this Kurd, with his followers, waylaid two of the men of this village, one of whom escaped. The other was carried some miles to a river, where he was stabbed to death and his body flung into the river. The murderers were well known, but nothing was done toward apprehending them.

The writer was in Nahrwan when the Kaimakam of Jezireh came, several weeks after the affair, to examine into it. The examination was rendered so oppressive to the Christians that the people were glad to declare that nothing had happened, in order to escape any further inquisition. Even the old mother of the murdered man was frightened until she declared that she did not know of any such occurrence, and had no complaints to make against anybody.

Other villages which were raided and the cattle stolen, the inhabitants murdered, or forced to flee to the mountains, or at least to send their women and children away, are Kannybalaver, Dihi of Supna, Bebabi, Dari, Kumani, and Mosul.

Four years ago a Christian priest of Dari, who had secured an education and acquired some influence was appointed by the Nestorian Patriarch, agent for the Christians of that district. In his efforts to secure redress for his people and to protect them from the exactions of the Kurds, he incurred the hostility of those who had been living off their villages. One evening, on his way to Darj, only half an hour from the city, he was shot down by these Kurds.

There were two companions with him who saw the Kurds who did the killing and recognized them as well-known men. They were so intimidated, however, by the Kurds that they have never dared to make accusation or give testimony against them. Nothing was done by the Government.

Last Spring two Christians who had sold their sheep in Mosul and were on their way home were attacked by Kurds just outside of the city. They left their animals and fled. The Kurds pursued them, overtook one of them, and shot him down. The sum of money taken was considerable. The wounded man was brought to the house of one of the missionaries, where he lay for several months before he recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

Through the influence of the missionaries the Government was induced to take action; two men were arrested against whom there seemed to be strong evidence. The case was allowed to drag along from month to month, until finally the prisoners were released, and nothing further was done.

The district of Zabur, adjoining the District of Amadia, not many years ago was well populated with Christians, there being a number of Christian villages. To-day there is not a single Christian village, they all having been taken by the Kurds. The few families left live in practical slavery to the Kurds.

An old missionary, who has been familiar with the region from Bohtan to Amadia, for years, says these oppressions are increasing, and unless something is done speedily all the Christian villages of these various districts will soon fall into the hands of the Kurds, just as they have in Zabur.

The villages of Mansuried, Shakh, and Hassana have been given as examples of such oppression; but as the evil is general, affecting all Christians in Turkey, or at least in Eastern Turkey, it is proper to summarize these abuses as generally practiced. The legitimate taxes are exceedingly heavy, but additional burdens are laid upon the people through the following abuses, which are merely mentioned and classified:

Abuses through unjust and corrupt assessment.

Villages are compelled to give Assessors presents of money to prevent them from overestimating the taxable persons and property in the village.

Assessors, to secure additional bribes, signify their willingness, for a consideration, to make an underestimate. The ignorant villagers gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, in order to recover what they have given the assessors in presents and bribes. This, however, affords an opportunity for blackmail, which is used by succeeding officials. It also afterward involves them in trouble with the Government, in which they suffer loss.

Injustice and severity in collecting.

The collectors, as a rule, go to the villages on Sunday, as on that day they find the people in the village. They frequently interrupt the Christian services and show disrespect to their churches or places of prayer.

The collection of the taxes is accompanied with unnecessary abuse and reviling, sometimes even with wanton destruction of property.

Even after several failures of crops in succession, when famine was so severe that the people were many of them being fed by foreign charity, the taxes were collected in full and with severity.

Their food supply, beds, household utensils, and farming implements were seized by the Collectors in lieu of taxes. Many were compelled to borrow money at enormous rates of interest, mortgaging their fields and future crops. Unscrupulous officials and other Kurds, in whose interests such opportunities are created, thus became possessed of Christian villages, the people of which henceforth becoming practically slaves to them.

These collectors make false returns of taxes received. The official in the city is secured by a bribe, and the matter is kept quiet until a succeeding set of officials comes into office. They send their officers to the villages to present claims for back taxes. The villagers in vain contend that they have paid them. They have no receipts. They do not dare to ask for them. Or the head man of the village who keeps the accounts has been bribed to falsify his accounts. These taxes are collected again, entailing much suffering upon the people.

The books in the Government offices at the Kaimakamlik are often incorrect through mistakes or dishonesty, and in consequence taxes are paid on fictitious names or on persons who have been dead for years.

Taxes are often farmed out to the highest bidder, who usually is some powerful Kurdish chief. Either in consequence of his power, or by means of bribes, he is secure from interference on the part of the Government. He collects the amount due the Government and then takes for himself as much as he chooses, his own will or an exhausted thrashing floor being the only limit to his rapacity.

While he is collector for these villages they are considered as belonging to him.

All the assessors and collectors—and they are many, a different one for each kind of tax, personal, house and land, sheep, tobacco, &c.—on their visits to the villages, take with them a retinue of servants and soldiers, who, with their horses, must be kept at the expense of the village, thus entailing a very heavy additional burden upon them. Soldiers and servants sent to the villagers to make collections very naturally take something for themselves.

The Government has recently established a system of loans on mortgages to the farmers, ostensibly for their relief, but undoubtedly for the purpose of securing their land, as the farmers will never be able to pay even the interest on the loans.

The Yezidis are a remnant of a heathen sect, who have never been converted to the Moslem faith.

Their holy place is not far from the City of Mosul, one day's journey, and their principal villages are also close by. In the Summer of 1892 the Sultan sent a special officer, called Farik Pasha, to Mosul to correct certain abuses in the Government, to collect all back taxes, and to convert the Yezidis. His authority was absolute, the Vali Pasha of the city being subject to his orders.

In reference to his work among the Yezidis, he, it was generally reported, was to get a certain sum per capita for every convert made.

He first sent priests among them to convert them to the "true faith." They not succeeding, he very soon gave them the old alternative of the Koran or the sword. Still, not submitting, he sent his soldiers, under command of his son, who put to the sword all who, not able to escape, refused to accept Mohammed. Their villages were burned, many were killed in cold blood, some were tortured, women and young girls were outraged or carried off to harems, and other atrocities, too horrible to relate, were perpetrated.

Those who escaped made their way to the mountains of Sinjar, where, together with their brethren of the mountains, they intrenched themselves and successfully defended themselves until the Spring of 1893 against the Government troops which had been sent against them.

This massacre was reported to the French Government by M. Siouffi, Consul at that time in Mosul, and to the English Government by Mr. Parry, who was in that region under the instructions of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Yezidis who remained in their villages on the plain had Moslem priests set over them to instruct them in the Moslem faith. They were compelled to attend prayers and nominally become Mohammedans; but in secret they practiced their own rites and declared that they were still Yezidis.

DID NOT ATTACK PAULINE HALL

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins of Sioux City Has Nothing to Retract.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Reports have been sent out from here and printed in newspapers all over the country that the Rev. H. D. Jenkins, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, wrote a letter classing Pauline Hall with the "Black Crook" troupe; that Mr. McClellan, Pauline Hall's husband, had begun libel proceedings, and that Dr. Jenkins settled the case by giving Mr. McClellan a letter of retraction.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins admits that he wrote a letter to the Mayor about Sunday theatricals, but denies that he made an attack on any person connected with the stage; that he was arrested upon a charge of criminal libel, or was defendant in a civil suit. C. W. Fletcher, the Mayor, says that he received the letter referred to, and still has it, but that it contains no attack on any actor or actress. John C. Kelly, editor of The Sioux City Tribune and Collector of Internal Revenue, says that a letter from the Rev. Dr. Jenkins denying the responsibility for alleged interviews with him contained no "retraction" or "apology."

The Presidents of two national banks and the cashier of another say that the story was an outrage, and that it is known to have been false.

COL. WARING BEGINS WORK

Charles K. Moore Made Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR STRONG

Provisions of the Law Concerning Refuse Called to the Attention of Citizens—Salaries Reduced.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., assumed the office of Street-Cleaning Commissioner at noon yesterday, replacing the Tammany Commissioner, William S. Andrews. There were no formal ceremonies connected with the transfer of the office.

Mr. Andrews arrived at the office of the Department, in the new Criminal Courts Building, at 11:30 o'clock. He had some difficulty in elbowing his way through the crowd of office seekers that stood at the outer railing, but he finally reached his private office. Col. Waring arrived just be-

Col. George E. Waring,
Street Cleaning Commissioner.

fore 12 o'clock. He told the reporters who were waiting for him that he would have nothing to say for half an hour. Then he joined Mr. Andrews in the private office. They were together for three-quarters of an hour, and then Mr. Andrews left the building. He declined to talk about the affairs of the department.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Commissioner Waring said:

I have appointed Charles K. Moore, a civil engineer and contractor, of 26 East Twenty-second Street, as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning in place of John J. Ryan, who resigned this morning. Mr. Moore is well known in his profession, and in my opinion is thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of the office. I know him to be an able man. He is between thirty-five and forty years old. Among the more prominent works with which he has been identified was the construction of the western portion of the Hoosac Tunnel. He assumes the duties of his office at once.

I have also reduced the salaries of the clerical employes of this department about $7,000 a year in the aggregate. I prefer not to specify just what salaries have been reduced and how much, but the reduction has been general all around.

Mr. Ryan is the only one who has resigned. Major Throckmorton, the other deputy, has not resigned. He has fallen back on his reserved rights as a veteran of the civil war. There are others in the department who have taken this ground. The question of my power to remove veterans will be a matter for the courts to decide.

Commissioner Waring sought his office after making this statement, and declined to see any of the horde of office seekers present in the building.

Following is Mr. Andrews's letter to Col. Waring on transferring his office:

New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr.:

Dear Sir: In surrendering to you the control of the Department of Street Cleaning it is proper to call your attention to the several requests made by me for permission to obtain a suitable plant.

What I have asked for was subsequently indorsed and recommended by the Advisory Commission, and has since then been approved by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, which has urged the adoption of every suggestion I made for the effective equipment of the department.

The plant I asked for, the requests for which are still pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was as follows:

Ten self-propelling boats for the removal of city refuse.

Eighteen covered storage dumps for the reception and loading of refuse.

Eighteen disinfecting and washing plants for the storage dumps.

Three hundred covered trucks for the collection of refuse.

Ten thousand two hundred steel receptacles for the separate collection of street sweepings, such sweepings to be disposed of to be used for fertilizing purposes.

One thousand pushcarts for the conveyance of such receptacles.

I prepared an amendment to the law which was enacted at the last session of the Legislature, permitting such plant to be purchased and paid for by the proceeds of bonds to be sold for that purpose.

With every wish for your success, I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS.

To this letter Col. Waring replied as follows:

New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

William S. Andrews, Esq.:

Dear Sir: In assuming the direction of the department which you surrender to my custody, I beg to thank you very cordially for the uniform courtesy and thoroughness with which you have not only answered but have anticipated my requests for information and assistance. This has not only made the assumption of my duties easier, but has enabled me to see that the department is in far better condition than I had been led to suppose that I should find it.

I note the requests pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for plant for the removal of city refuse, and I shall give early and careful attention to your recommendations concerning this general subject.

With renewed thanks for your kindness and courtesy, I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

Col. Waring called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and talked with him for about an hour. Afterward Mayor Strong issued the following proclamation in regard to street cleaning:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Citizens of New-York City:

Your attention is especially called to Section 1,936 of the New-York Consolidation act, which provides as follows:

"No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay, or direct, suffer, or permit any servant, agent, or employe to throw, cast, or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever in any gutter, street, lane, or alley, or in any public place in the city. The willful violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1 nor not more than $10, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five days."

Section 95 of the Sanitary Code requires every owner, tenant, lessee, and occupant of every building to provide and keep within each building suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels, and tubs for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage, and liquid substances that may accumulate in said building, and that no such box, barrel, or tub, before or after it is emptied, shall be placed or permitted to remain upon the open sidewalk between the curb and the area and stoop line.

All of us are interested in the streets of the City of New-York being kept clean, and if each and every one of us will take special care to obey the laws as given above, especially merchants of all kinds and business men in all pursuits, and if the owners of all tenement houses will observe the rules laid down by the Sanitary Code in Section 95, as above quoted, it will facilitate the Street-Cleaning Department very materially in keeping the streets clean, and I earnestly hope the people of this city will co-operate with the authorities in so doing.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Charles K. Moore, the new Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, was the originator of the Plainfield water system. While living at Fanwood, N. J., several years ago, he discovered a subteranean river, and by developing it he gave abundance of pure water to Plainfield and all towns along the New-Jersey Central Railroad to Elizabeth. Mr. Moore was educated in the Columbia School of Mines. He was Chief Engineer of the Saratoga Lake Railroad and the South Atlantic and Ohio Road. Of late he has acted as an expert engineer in important litigations.

A RENEWAL OF ITS PETITION

The Third Avenue Road Asks the New Board of Aldermen for Permission to Extend Its Tracks.

President Jeroloman called the Board of Aldermen to order at noon yesterday. The Committee on Rules reported in favor of seating the Tammany Aldermen on the right side of the aisle and the anti-Tammany and Republican Aldermen on the left. As there would then be not enough room on the left side, the committee suggested taking a row on the Democratic side. The report was adopted.

The Third Avenue Railroad renewed its petition to extend its tracks northerly. Alderman Woodward presented the petition. It asks the board for permission to extend a double-track road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue to King's Bridge Road, thence up and across the proposed bridge over the ship canal and the bridge across Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the city line.

The road also wants permission to build a branch running from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, down that avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman Marshall of the Seventh District, for Alderman Goetz, offered a resolution abolishing Essex Market as a public market and turning the building into a schoolhouse. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of instructing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings to have the franchise of the North and East River Railroad Company forfeited for failing to pay the city 38 per cent. of its gross receipts, as it had agreed to do when bidding for the franchise. The franchise will then be put up at auction and resold.

Alderman Ware of the Eleventh District offered a resolution asking the Law and Railroad Committee to examine all the ordinances of the city with the object of making necessary amendments looking to the better protection of life by the railroad companies. This resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The following legislative committee to look after bills in Albany was appointed: Ware, Muh, Goodman, O'Brien, Wines, and Mund.

MANAGER WHITNEY'S NOTICE

He Abandons the Louise Beaudet Company Which Is Now Playing Under Its Own Direction.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—"Under the personal direction of ourselves," was what one of the members of the Louise Beaudet Opera Company said about the performance at the Castle Square Theatre this evening. "You see, Mr. Whitney gave us two weeks' notice a fortnight ago, although our engagement here had just begun. Miss Beaudet came to our rescue, and we are playing this week, thanks to her pluck."

Miss Beaudet herself said: "Yes, Mr. Whitney has left us very unexpectedly in the lurch, but I cannot say what the result will be at the conference which he will have to-morrow with my New-York lawyer, to whom I have left everything. I have a contract with him for thirty weeks, and I think he cannot terminate it in any such way. I feel confident that I have the right on my side. Behind in pay?"—Miss Beaudet shrugged her shoulders and looked what she did not say. "Wait till I hear from New-York. Meantime, we will fill our engagement here, and, as I have secured all the rights to "The Dragoon's Daughter' for this country and England, the piece will not be abandoned, no matter what Mr. Whitney does."

E. W. Dunn is managing affairs for the company this week, and will probably arrange for filling dates in the principal cities. When Mr. Whitney came to Boston a fortnight ago, he was questioned in regard to the rumored transfer of his interest in the Beaudet Company, but he made a vigorous denial, although it was just about that time that the notice was given to the company.

Plans for a Big Bathing Pavilion.

Plans have been prepared by McKim, Meade & White for what will be the largest bathing pavilion in the world, to be erected at Narragansett Pier, for Louis Sherry of this city. It will contain 890 rooms. The bathing pool will be 50 by 100 feet.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE CURRENCY BILL DEAD—Three other financial measures now proposed.
SEWELL GETS THE PRIZE.—The nominee for Senator of the New-Jersey Republicans.
FIRE BENEATH THE SMOKE—Sir William Harcourt's fealty to the party policy.
BANK LOOTER AND SUICIDE—City Treasurer Abbott of Dover, N. H., proves to be both.
MR. GORMAN HAS SPOKEN—His much-advertised speech delivered in the Senate.
QUAY AND MARTIN SPLIT—The Senator's man beaten for Mayor in Philadelphia.
FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS—Result of a discussion in the railways' guaranteed interest.
SOUTH DAKOTA'S BIG LOSS—State Treasurer Taylor found to be a defaulter.
EITHER PEACE OR PEKIN—Japan's Minister to England talks of the war with China.
BIG BLIZZARD PREVAILS—From Minnesota East its chilly winds are felt.
THE COMMITTEES NAMED—Men who will control legislation in the New-York Assembly.
GOV. COFFIN INAUGURATED—A great procession in Hartford through slush and snow.
AN UNCULTIVATED FIELD—Our trade with Switzerland is sadly neglected.
MR. LARRABEE ON FINANCE—An Ogunquit view of the currency question.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Manurial Value of Foods, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of Clover, The Ohio Agricultural Society, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,209 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 cents
Per Year.....$1.00

ITS FIELD NOW ENLARGED

Meeting of the Committee of State Board of Charities.

AID FOR THE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Questions of New Rules and Legislation—Concerned About December Dues—Mr. Lauterback's Opinion.

The Special Committee of the State Board of Charities held its first meeting since increased powers have been given to the Board by the Constitutional Amendments yesterday, in the Board rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue.

President William Rhinelander Stewart acted as Chairman. There were present Commissioners W. P. Letchworth of Buffalo, Dr. E. H. Stoddard of Rochester, Stephen Smith of New-York, and Mrs. Beekman De Puyster of New-York City, member of the State Board of Charities.

Dr. Monroe Morris of the State Board of Health, John B. Pine of the State Charities Aid Association, Bryan Lawrence, President of the New-York Catholic Protectory; Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; R. C. Savage, Vice President Roosevelt Hospital; Mr. Davis, New-York Infant Asylum; Conrad Strassburger, Secretary St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Henry W. Wolf and Henry Schmitt of St. Joseph's Home, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Charities Committee of Constitutional Amendment; F. A. Barnard, Five Points House of Industry; Homer Folks, Secretary State Charities Aid Association; Miss S. E. Minton of the State Charities Aid Association; Mrs. Anna F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Mornay Williams of the New-York Juvenile Asylum; Father Kinkead, Chaplain of the Convent of St. Francis, Peekskill.

The Chairman, in opening the conference, said that the board had been invested with very great powers by the constitutional amendment. There were a great many State institutions with which the board had to deal in the past, while it paid little attention to private institutions. Formerly these institutions used to prepare reports, which, when forwarded to the State Board, were tabulated by that body. The State board had received powers to expend public moneys on private institutions, and was now about to make rules for the future guidance of the board.

"I desire to state," said the Chairman, "that I do not intend to be pressed or hurried on by any one. We will hold open court here every day until we have finished our hearing of all parties concerned. The Constitution was passed without our knowledge, and we will take our time in framing such rules and regulations as we deem fit."

John B. Pine spoke of the changes that have been made by the new Constitution in the management of charitable institutions, and presented new rules and regulations, and a bill to be passed by the Legislature that will confer power upon the board to properly act in the matter.

In speaking about the inspection of institutions, Dr. R. C. Savage said:

"The inspection should not be made when the inmates have got their Sunday clothes on, but should be made unexpectedly when there could be no preparations made, and the true workings of the institution seen."

Gerardi Davis, in speaking for the New-York Infant Asylum, said:

"The non-payment of the December dues will seriously affect several institutions. I trust that some arrangement can be made by which the Controller can give us the money."

H. H. Tobias, who represented the Controller's office, said an opinion was expected from the Corporation Counsel in a few days.

"I have no doubt, however," said he, "that the Corporation Counsel's opinion will favor the payment of the December dues."

Mornay Williams of the Juvenile Asylum said his institution would make a most emphatic protest against the State Board assuming the power to change its charter.

Edward Lauterbach, who was Chairman of the Charities Committee of the Constitutional Convention, was present by invitation. He said he was quite positive that the convention never intended to shut down at once on the aid now afforded by the State to the various charitable institutions.

"It was the opinion of the convention," he said "that the State Board ought to make rules for the guidance of these institutions. It does not appear to me, however, that the board has been given legislative powers. It seems to me that it would be perfectly proper for the board at this time to adopt a rule something like this: That all those institutions which have heretofore complied with existing rules and which shall continue to comply with such rules, shall continue to receive aid. This rule could be made to do until new rules can be devised."

The others who were present in behalf of various institutions agreed with Mr. Lauterbach and hoped that some means would be devised to give the needed aid.

Commissioner Letchworth suggested that all interested parties communicate their ideas to the committee in writing, at 297 Fourth Avenue.

Chairman Stewart received a letter from Controller Fitch, in which he expressed a hope that a satisfactory arrangement could speedily be reached.

In speaking of the bill and rules submitted by Mr. Pine, Mr. Stewart said:

"They were merely submitted to us for consideration, and we have no connection with the drafting of either the acts or the rules and regulations."

The bill for presentation to the Legislature is broad in its scope and allows the State Board of Charities to appoint Inspectors, direct how reports shall be made, and when and how moneys shall be paid to the institutions.

The board adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

BROUGHT IN THE BISHOP'S CREW

Six Men Arrive on the New-York—Two Distressed Seamen Passengers.

Among the passengers of the Clyde Line steamship New-York, which yesterday arrived from Turk's Island, were Capt. Lang and six men, the crew of the brig Stephen Bishop, which was abandoned, leaking and afire, in Turk's Island passage Jan. 6.

The Bishop was bound from Turk's Island for Baltimore with a cargo of salt, and had just started on her voyage when she struck on Phillip's Reef, fifteen miles from Turk's Island, and when gotten off was found to be leaking. Shortly afterward fire broke out on board, and the crew were obliged to abandon the vessel and take to the boats.

There were two distressed seaman on the Bishop, who were being sent home on her by the American Consul at Turk's Island. They were part of the crew of the condemned

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Directors Submit a Proposition to Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REILLY BILL

Stockholders Will Pay All Bonds Having Priority Over the Lien of the United States Under Certain Conditions.

A memorial to Congress has been prepared by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, offering to assess its stockholders a sum sufficient to pay all bonds which have priority over the lien of the United States in consideration of an extension of the debt of the United States for fifty years at 2 per cent.

The memorial, which covers ten printed pages and is signed by Alexander E. Orr as Chairman of the board, was taken to Washington by E. Ellery Anderson last Monday night. The approximate amount of the company's indebtedness, computed to July 1, 1895, by the Reilly bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, is about $70,000,000, of which $33,539,512 represents the principal of the obligation to the United States. Other bonds, representing a like principal of $33,532,000, are also about to mature, namely: Union Pacific, Union Division first mortgage, $27,229,000; Kansas Pacific, Eastern Division first mortgage, $2,240,000; Kansas Pacific, Middle Division, first mortgage, $4,063,000. These bonds are secured by mortgages prior to the lien of the United States.

The par value of the securities and money held in the United States Sinking Fund for account of the Union Pacific Railway on Dec. 1, 1894, was $14,311,156, the actual value being about the same. The cash needed to meet the requirements of the Reilly bill so as to fully discharge all bonds which have priority over the lien of the United States would be about $20,000,000, and that the stockholders represent the only security from which a compulsory contribution might be obtained for the protection of their interests from loss. The amount required would represent an assessment exceeding 30 per cent.

The memorial declares that it will be utterly impossible to obtain the very large sum required from the stockholders unless it be possible to offer to them in satisfaction of their assessments reasonable security for the moneys so advanced. At a meeting recently held, at which were present representatives of a large amount of the stock, the conclusion was reached that if the debt to the Government could be funded substantially on the terms of the Reilly bill, but at a rate of 2 per cent., instead of 3 per cent., the stockholders would endeavor to raise the funds needed for meeting the requirements of the bill. It would be impossible to obtain the funds unless the fixed charge should be reduced to 2 per cent., as the prior mortgage lien would amount to $50,000 per mile.

The following amendments to the Reilly bill are asked for in the memorial:

First—Reduce the interest on the bonds to be issued to the Government to 2 per cent.; make the bonds payable in fifty years, to be secured by a first mortgage on 1,822 miles of road, the rest of the road to be subject to the liens and mortgages which now cover it.

Second—Grant power to foreclose the 1,822 miles now under Government lien, and permit foreclosure purchase and a successor company under the original Union Pacific acts.

Third—Strike out the exceptional restriction on usual corporate powers and rights imposed by the Reilly bill, and give the successor corporation the same rights, privileges, and freedom of action that are exercised by other railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard further arguments by those interested in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad and the bill providing for the settlement of the road.

Messrs. Stetson and Morawitz of New-York, attorneys for the Reorganization Committee, proposed amending the bill reported by the committee to the House so as to reduce the interest provided for from 3 to 2 per cent., also to amend it so as to provide that in case of a foreclosure sale the purchasers should have the right to take the road and pay off the Government debt, as provided for in the pending bill.

E. E. Anderson, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific, and a receiver on the part of the Government, presented the memorial of the Union Pacific Railway Company to Congress, offering to assess its stockholders a sum sufficient to pay all bonds which had priority over the lien of the Government in consideration of an extension of the debt of the United States for fifty years, at 2 per cent.

The committee adjourned until Thursday, when the matters presented to-day will be considered.

CLERGYMEN'S REDUCED RATES.

General Passenger Agents Recommend that They Be Abolished.

A resolution recommending that the issue of clergymen's reduced-rate tickets, or "clerical orders," as they are officially known, be discontinued after March 31 was adopted by the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines at a meeting in this city last Monday. This action was practically unanimous, and followed a thorough discussion of the subject.

Some time ago this question was taken up by the trunk line Presidents, and by them referred to the Executive Committee, which, in turn, referred it to the General Passenger Agents. The recommendation to stop the sale of "clerical orders" will now go to the Executive Committee, and if approved by that body will probably be sent up to the Presidents for final action. The New-York Central and the Erie lines have given notice that they propose to discontinue the use of these orders anyhow.

There appears to be a strong sentiment among railroad men in favor of cutting off the time-honored reduced-rate privilege to clergymen. This is due chiefly to the enormous growth of the system, which makes it financially burdensome to the railroad companies. A conservative estimate places the number of "clerical orders" issued in trunk-line territory at not less than 75,000 annually. Inasmuch as each ticket entitles its holder to obtain reduced-rate trip tickets between any points from New-York to Buffalo, or from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, whenever he wants them, the loss of money to the railroad companies ranges from 50 cents to $3 or $4 for each trip.

On the face of a clerical order is printed the following:

Ticket agents are authorized, on presentation of this order, when officially stamped on back, and signed by the person named therein, to sell (during the year 1895) a clerical ticket for his use in one direction only at clerical rates. No stop-over privileges given on clerical tickets.

This order must be shown to conductor of train on presentation of ticket.

On the back of the order are printed certain conditions, the chief of which are:

This clerical order is not transferable, and is issued only to clergymen residing along or near the line of this railroad, whose duties may require them to use the road in a clerical capacity.

No duplicate will be issued in case this clerical order is lost.

Originally these "clerical orders" were issued only to clergymen who found it necessary to travel on railroads in the line of their duty. Now, however, the clergyman whose charge is stationary has his "clerical order" as well as the clergyman who travels. Recently the railroad companies have found it difficult to draw the line between ordained clergymen and others whose work is wholly of a religious or charitable character. The privilege was gradually extended to assistant pastors, to Salvation Army officers, to Sisters of Charity, and even, in some instances, to officers of Young Men's Christian Associations.

So easy has it become to issue "clerical orders" that some roads merely mark them "special," and thus arises an additional temptation to the overzealous General Passenger Agent to draw in extra business by selling these "special tickets" without regard to their actual purpose.

SOUTHERN PASSENGER AGENTS.

A Few of Them Met in This City Yesterday—The Situation Discussed.

A slimly-attended conference of members of the Southern Passenger Association was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel yesterday, and, after discussing the situation, the determination was reached to call a mass meeting of passenger traffic representatives of all roads in Southern territory, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., within three weeks.

H. Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, was Chairman of the meeting, and he explained that several Southern railroads had given notice of withdrawal from the association, and unless they could be induced to remain, the dissolution of the whole body would be likely to follow.

The Southern Passenger Association embraces the managing officers of twenty-three roads south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi. According to the call issued, the annual meeting was to have been held yesterday, but it was found that, aside from the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the association, only eight roads were represented. This was three less than a quorum. Those present were Commissioner E. B. Stahlman, Assistant Commissioner M. A. Slaughter, B. W. Wrenn, representing the Alabama Midland Railway, the Brunswick and Western Railroad, the Charleston and Savannah Railway, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway; H. Walters, President, and T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line; Major T. M. Shellman, Traffic Manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and its General Passenger Agent, J. C. Haile; Stuart R. Knott, First Vice President, and C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager; W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent, and S. H. Hardwick, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway Company. After the close of the conference, which lasted from 11:45 A. M. until 2 P. M., Chairman Walters made the following announcement:

"No quorum being present, we resolved ourselves into a general conference, and, according to a resolution passed, a call is to be issued for a mass meeting of all those interested in passenger traffic in the territory of the Southern Passenger Association in Atlanta, Ga. The time for calling the mass meeting is limited to three weeks from date, and the resolution directs myself to decide on the date."

Assistant Commissioner Slaughter's report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1894, was distributed in printed form. According to that document, eleven of the twenty-three roads in the association have given notice of withdrawal, to take effect six months after notice. The roads which have given notice, together with the dates of this year on which they would cease to be members of the association, are as follows:

Queen and Crescent Route, April 8; Louisville and Nashville Railroad, May 10; Atlanta and Florida Railway, May 11; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, May 11; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, May 17; Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, May 20; Morristown and Cumberland Gap Railroad, May 24; South Carolina and Georgia Railway, June 19; Plant system, June 30, and Georgia Railroad, July 1.

The mileage of the association roads aggregates 14,816.

Baltimore and Ohio Plans.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—A conference will be held in New-York in a few days between President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio, Superintendent Frank Gannon of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and Messrs. Baldwin and Pennington, achitects, relative to plans for new buildings, which are to be erected at St. George, S. I., as the New-York terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio.

It is said that the plans have been practically approved by both companies, and that the improvements will begin this Spring. It is also stated that the Baltimore and Ohio contemplates establishing a ferry system between St. George and the Battery in New-York in the near future.

New-England Differences Settled.

News reached here yesterday that the Boston Freight Committee had succeeded in making a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between some of the New-England lines in the matter of differentials and west-bound rates. The differentials have been rearranged so as to harmonize with changed conditions in New-England territory, and all the roads which belong to the Boston Freight Committee have agreed to maintain the standard rates west-bound. This arrangement will result in the return of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the New-York and New-England Roads to membership in the committee.

New Bridge Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House bill authorizing the Little Rock and Pacific Railroad Company and its successors and assigns to construct and maintain bridges across the Fourche la Fave and Petit Jean Rivers in Arkansas was passed without amendment.

Also the Senate bill to approve and ratify the construction of a bridge across the Red River, between the States of Arkansas and Texas, at a point above the town of Fulton, Ark., on said river, built by the Texarkana Northern Railroad Company, but now owned and operated by the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Freight Rates Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—The General Managers of the Western lines met to-day to take action in regard to the raising of freight rates, because of the losses caused in stock-yard business by Judge Grosscup's recent order abolishing the terminal charge of $2 a car, and declaring it illegal. It was decided to let matters remain just as they are. The Santa Fé, which was not a party to the original injunction, is still exacting the rate and doing the bulk of the business so far as Missouri River points are concerned.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The stockholders of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company have elected the following Directors: Charles H. Strong, William Brewster, Joseph McCarter, and M. H. Taylor of Erie, Charles S. Fairchild and James McCrea of New-York, and George B. Roberts of Philadelphia. Charles H. Strong was elected President and William Brewster Secretary and Treasurer.

—Judge Shiras of the United States Court in Dubuque, Iowa, has handed down a decision in the intervention case of the Union Loan and Trust Company. It is held that the company is entitled to redeem the bonds of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western, and the stock of the Sioux City Northern by paying $150,000 and interest to the road and company Trustees.

—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Corporation, whose road is now operated by the Maine Central, the following Directors were elected: Charles H. Amsden, James F. Hawkes, Thomas P. Shaw, George W. True, James F. Baxter, Samuel J. Anderson, Weston F. Milliken, John W. Deering, Edward B. Winslow, and Theodore A. Josselyn.

—Stockholders of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., yesterday and elected Directors as follows: Charles A. Sinclair, John A. Spaulding, E. B. Stoddard, Frank Jones, George W. Armstrong, Charles Holman, Frank S. Clark, Frederick S. Mosely, Gilbert Wallace.

—The South Carolina Railroad Commission has issued a circular establishing joint freight rates of 20 per cent. less than the sum of the local rates on all railroads in the State. This is the first time the State has ever had a joint rate.

—Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court in Charleston, S. C., yesterday signed a decree for the sale of the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad. The sale will take place at Spartanburg on Feb. 16.

—S. R. Callaway was yesterday elected President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, more familiarly known as the Nickel Plate.

—John Wilson Brown was yesterday re-elected President of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. John M. Cox, Twentieth Infantry, five days; Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery, ten days' extension; Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, ten days' extension.

—Col. Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been placed on the retired list.

—Col. Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, will be placed on the retired list Feb. 3.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer John Lowe has been detached from the New-York and ordered to treatment at the naval hospital at Brooklyn.

—Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the New-York as Fleet Engineer.

—Commanders William Bainbridge, Hoff, and P. F. Harrington have been ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 17.

—Lieut. Houston Eldredge has been detached from the Albatross March 1, and will take two months' leave.

—Ensign W. G. Miller has been detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Albatross March 1.

—Chief Engineer W. H. Harris has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Columbia.

Prof. Britton's Lecture.

Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College lectured in the Library Building yesterday on "The Outline of the Main Groups of Plants, and the Sequence of Their Appearance on the Earth." There was a large audience. The lecture was profusely illustrated.

The next lecture, which will be on "The Historical Development of Plant Life," will be by Arthur Holliok, Jan. 22.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:59
Moon sets...11:45	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:40	11:24	5:27	5:51
Governors Island	12:02	12:02	6:06	6:32
Hell Gate	1:55	1:55	7:34	8:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribel, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Terrier, Barbados	4:00 P. M.	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Allsa, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 16.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8; Caribbee, Grenada, Jan. 8; City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 12; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Lydian Monarch, London, Jan. 1; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Slavonia, Havre, Jan. 3; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 14; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1; Waesland, Antwerp, Jan. 5.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—Moskelyne, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Ptolemy, St. Lucia, Jan. 9.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 9; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 12; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 10; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 5.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.—La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 12; Monomoy, Liverpool, Jan. 5; New-York, Southampton, Jan. 12; Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 8.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Grecian, Glasgow, Jan. 5; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS New-York, Rockwell, Agua, Jan. 3, via Turk's Island, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Dec. 26, via Swansea, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith Dec. 26, via Dundee, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Bark Louise Adelaide, (of Portland,) Sinnett, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to order —vessel to H. Winchester & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 2405 A. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Aarhuus Dec. 29, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., SW, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wordsworth, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Guyandotte, for Newport News Point; Yorktown, for Newport News and Norfolk; Elbe, for Bremen; Venezuela, for La Guayra, &c.; South Portland, for Wilmington, N. C.; Cevic, for Liverpool.

Ship Halnaut, for Antwerp.

Bark Angara, for Buenos Ayres.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 5, 1895, the characteristic of the front light of the Port Penn Range, near the Delaware shore of the Delaware River, about 1¼ miles below Port Penn, Del., will be changed from fixed white to fixed white during periods of 2 seconds, separated by eclipses of 1 second's duration, thus: Fixed light, 2 seconds; eclipse, 1 second; fixed light, 2 seconds; eclipse, 1 second. The order of the light will not be changed. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 72, No. 886, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fourth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 30.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—SS Gutheil, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalidorf, from New-York Jan. 2 for Dover, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Jan. 2 for Liverpool and Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Jan. 1 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS York, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Dec. 29 for Jeddah, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Catania for New-York Jan. 8.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Carnan, from Montevideo and Santos, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Powhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Venice for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Sheerness, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Capt. Uren, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. at East London Dec. 21.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Hull to-day.

Bark Dunfermline, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Calcutta for New-York to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; understands waiting on lady and can do plain sewing; best of city references. A. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady if necessary; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 301 East 38th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; six years' city references. 523 West 48th St.; ring Devany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; personal city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in a private family; or waitress; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; private city family; willing and obliging. 310 East 35th St., Mrs. Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or HOUSEwork in Small Family.—By young Swedish girl; good references. Seen at present employer's, 686 Park Av., 66th St., Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing, obliging; good city references. 349 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or assist with waiting; best city reference; willing and obliging. A. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, at 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Family going abroad desires situation for their chambermaid; assist with sewing; also girl as laundress and general work. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young North of Ireland girl, lately landed, in private family. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small family; excellent city reference. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, two days, from 10 to 3, 309 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; best city reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. L. K., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 467 4th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Private family; city or country; good city references. G., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman; best city references. 219 West 60th St.; ring Seatty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; 10 years' best city reference. 137 East 29th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children or washing. K. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID.—By a first-class dressmaker as companion and maid; willing to travel. 171 East 91st St.; ring fourth bell, east side.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; knows how to manage in kitchen; personal city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 202 East 31st St., Peterson's bell.

A.—First-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all the branches of her duties; makes excellent soups, sauces, meats, entrées, ices, desserts; best of references. Mina, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent woman as good cook and laundress; private family or small boarding house; references from last place. Call, two days, at 314 East 40th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; best reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good city reference; no washing. G. P., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By expert Englishwoman; all kinds of American, English, and French dishes; luncheon, dinner parties; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend in every way. Call, at present employer's, 106 5th Av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing and washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; wages, $30; understands dinner parties; best reference from last place. 241 East 25th St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman, who is a splendid cook; will not mind doing little work in small family; city or country; cards not answered. 212 West 27th St., store.

COOK, &c.—Competent; as cook, washer, and ironer; private family; good baker; no objection to country; good city references. M., 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as good cook in small private family; can speak little English; best city reference. Mrs. Piquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. 126 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands her business in all branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; no cards. 228 East 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. 146 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish girl; good references; wages, $25. Fischer, 223 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a good, plain cook and first-class laundress; city references. 338 East 39th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook, by the day or week. 306 East 60th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; has the best of city reference. 254 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; wages, $25; best city references. 315 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city references. 308 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; best city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; sleep home; understands all branches; best city references. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook or laundresses in private family. Call, two days, 237 East 26th St., care Mrs. Anderson.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl; good plain cook; excellent bread maker; has two years' best city reference. 344 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city references; wages, $40; at liberty Saturday, Jan. 19. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By German woman to go out by the day to cook; first-class reference. 128 West 31st St., Neville's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; private family only. 946 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference. 265 West 20th St., care of Mrs. Phillips.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class cook and laundress, with best city reference. 163 East 89th St.; no cards.

COOK.—North German; thoroughly reliable in every respect; is also good baker; good reference. Cook, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a competent young person as cook; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; good reference. 250 West 19th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman; first-class cook; city or country; best references. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; best reference. 42 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish girl as excellent cook in a first-class private family. 688 Lexington Av., basement.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; would assist with washing; city or country; best references. 355 West 47th St., Coxe's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; North German; in private family. 153 East 52d St., first floor; no office.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best city reference. 108 West 4th St., basement bell.

COOK.—In a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; best of city reference. 229 East 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a good German cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; references. 326 East 61st St.; janitor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. 146 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish girl; good references; wages, $25. Fischer, 223 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a good, plain cook and first-class laundress; city references. 338 East 39th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook, by the day or week. 306 East 60th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; has the best of city reference. 254 West 30th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day cooking; week or month; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 235 East 24th St., Owen's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, as laundress, to go out by the day; good cleaner; best city reference. 322 East 32d St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing; city reference. M. A., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian designs in tailor, ball, reception gowns; made at short notice; terms reasonable; at home or out by the day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day, or to take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodelling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulb, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent fashionable dressmaker, a few more customers by the day; makes evening and street dresses; references. M. L. S., care of Mrs. Clark, 945 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulb, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; perfect fitter and draper; makes all the latest styles fancy waists; remodels; reference; $1.50. Miss Campbell, 227 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man (single) in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant young woman; good dressmaker; sewing by day or week; reasonable. L. S. K., 328 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced person to assist dressmaker and families by the day. C. B., 106 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By American young lady of refinement and ability as children's governess; English and music; experienced; successful teacher; entire charge taken; would go South or West. Miss P., 95 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; excellent references. D., 314 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO GROWING CHILdren.—By educated English woman; speaks French fluently; excellent sewer and dressmaker; six years' highest reference. Reliable, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By French person, speaking English and Spanish; best references. A. C. O., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. E. K., 92 East 14th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German woman to do light housework; good plain cooking; private American family; good home preferred to high wages. 441 10th Av., between 34th and 35th Sts., one flight up.

HOUSEWORK—LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By two girls; one to do general housework; the other as laundress or cook by the day; good references. 114 East 41st St., top floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is good plain cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. 444 West 31st St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; city reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 1.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework in a private family; good reference from the last place. 17 East 35th St.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady desires to find a place for her kitchenmaid. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 106 East 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; understands massage treatment; good seamstress, hairdresser; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 677 2d Av., top floor bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; speaks German, French, and English; best city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. C., 329 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with other work. 36 West 15th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or would assist with children; understands ladies' and children's clothes; no objection to the country; best reference. M., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; good traveler; personal city reference. 122 West 20th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do dressmaking and all kinds of fancy sewing; no objection to assist with other work. 36 West 15th St., present employer's.

MAID to GROWING CHILDREN.—By French girl as maid to growing children, wait on lady, do sewing, or as nurse. 887 9th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt and collar ironer; thoroughly understands all branches of laundry work; best city personal reference. 28 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress and assist with chamberwork; no objection to other work; best city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference; wages, $22. M. C., 180 East 123d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; strong and obliging; city or country; good reference. 153 West 18th St.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 252 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; will do chamberwork; in a private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; over eight years' best city references. Address, for two days, M. O., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day in private family; or would do cooking if required; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family. Call, two days, 237 East 26th St., care Mrs. Anderson.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculative Demand Moderate and Values Lower.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Depressed—Cotton Dull—Coffee Higher.

The grain trading continued in the same unsatisfactory condition, with prices influenced by the reports from the West and smaller decrease in the world's visible supply than was expected; the local business, however, was rather more active, but chiefly in a scalping and switching way, and values closed at a decline. Provisions were much depressed through free selling by packers and the heavy receipts of swine. Cotton failed to show much life, and coffee was advanced through foreign buying and higher cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61 @	61¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¼@	
Oats, No. 2 elevator	34 @	34¼
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.05 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	25
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Colmess	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.90 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active, mainly in a speculative way, with some local scalping. The opening was weak and prices fell ¾@1¼c on easier cables, lower Western markets, and on Bradstreet's report, which showed a smaller decrease than expected, or 1,428,000 bushels, east of the Rockies; 238,000 bushels increase on the Pacific coast, 464,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 726,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Prices rallied ¼c on foreign buying and closed steady at ⅝@1¼c decline. Spot was ⅜c lower, and very quiet. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including to shippers 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 60½, delivered, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9¼c over May, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 2,000 bushels State red Winter at 63c, delivered. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board, at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73c; No. 1 Northern, store 71½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 66¾c. Clearances hence, 186,872 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 254,797 bushels. Receipts, 3,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 24,936 bushels; in the interior, 168,578 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ¼@⅜c lower, following the West and the weakness in wheat, with expected heavier receipts and some local realizing, and Bradstreet's report of an increase of 956,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was dull, lower, and weak. Sales, 27,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 51⅝c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought also four bushels steamer yellow at 51¼c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 50½c, delivered. Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 43,890 bushels; in the interior, 275,679 bushels. Clearances hence, 882 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 13,010 bushels.

OATS—Contracts continued neglected, with prices unchanged, to ⅛c lower, and only a local trade. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 94,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were dull and ¼c lower on whites, with the close weak. Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37¾c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c track mixed, 34½@36c track white, 37½@41c for 40,000 bushels. Receipts, 35,700 bushels; exports, 1,096 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@	61
February	15,000	61¾@61 5-16	61¼
March	25,000	61½@62	62
May	1,575,000	62⅝@62¾	62½
June	....	@	....
July	140,000	62¼@63¼	62¾
Total	1,755,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	50,000	51¼@51⅝	51¼
February	25,000	51⅝@51½	51⅝
May	125,000	51½@51 11-16	51½
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels	Range.	Close.
January	....	@	34
February	25,000	34⅜@..	34⅜
May	20,000	34¾@..	34¾
No. 2 white—			
January	....	@ ..	37⅛
February	....	@ ..	37⅞
May	5,000	37¼@..	37½
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades show a little weakness, while Spring is held firmly, and the demand is very light; sales, 7,700 bbls, including 1,200 bbls Winter patents at $2.90 @$3.10; 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@ $3.75; 1,450 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.55@ $2.65; 150 bbls Winter straights at $2.75; 150 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.35; 2,300 bbls city mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, and 200 bbls clear at $3.35. Arrivals, 6,983 bbls and 11,080 sacks; exports, 1,897 bbls and 15,792 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,674 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Dull and firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.30@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80 @$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 52@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Trading slow and prices steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85 @90c; coarse meal, 93@95c for Western and 90c@$1 for city, yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.14@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet at 65@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65 @67c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, bags, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@ 80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover, while the cold weather lasts, it is not expected that consumers here will show interest or that distributors will stock up, although prices are made easier. The foreign demand is also at a pause. For No. 1, 9¾c is asked, while for fancy 10¼c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED has not changed further in price, but to sell inside figures must be accepted. There is a feeling here and there that the market is low and that current prices are cheap; therefore, some lots are held in store as an investment; at the same time, the state of trade in articles that consume the oil is so slack that there is more or less nervousness, and a desire in some quarters to clean out promptly, as the goods are ready for market. The export demand is practically at a pause. The Mediterranean does not count in trading here, at present, for the reason that it is able to do better in England, where prices have come down a little since the crushers have been able to get seed at a lower price after a long contention with its owners. The local trade buys sparingly, except of crude, which it is willing to take in at 24c, in barrels, to the extent of its moderate offerings, but declines to meet a 24½c price, which is held at times. White is still quoted at 33c, asked. The mills are offering to sell here in a miscellaneous way a few tanks of crude, in bulk, at 20c; these come from North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; some mills ask more money. There was nothing on offer from Texas for the day to indicate its price. Sales are 240 bbls crude here at 24c; 275 bbls yellow at 28¾@29c. For good off grade yellow, 27¾c is bid and offers to sell at 28c, and two tanks crude, in bulk, to arrive here from North Carolina, sold at 20c. COCOANUT OIL is dull, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@ 5½c, and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL has a small demand. City quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light trading, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 54@55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—Oil opened 100½; highest, 100¼; lowest and close, 100⅛.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was depressed and decidedly lower, although there were no frequent slight changes on the declining tendency. The packers were generally selling pork, and one leading operator was anxious to place May lard. Buying stood up well at times to the offerings, especially at inside prices, and on this account there were temporary reactions. The receipts of hogs were large, and there were liberal estimates made for to-day's arrivals at Chicago. The supplies of hogs formed the main reason for the lower prices; the packers were not inclined to take them, except at substantial concessions, which they secured at most of the leading centres. The products are going out well to consumers and exporters at the low prices, but the steady liberal cutting keeps up the assortments of meats to their hitherto liberal proportions, although it is not probable that the stock of lard is going much. The easier prices bring the lard market in New-York near to some of its held limited export orders, upon which there is a disposition to work at the close. Chicago expects for to-day 45,000 hogs.

LARD—Western steam is down here 10@ 15 points, and closed easy at the inside prices, with the pressure at the West, where there was a good business accomplished. Here there was very little done, buyers holding off on the uncertainty of the position. Cash closed at 7.05c, original; a small sale was reported at 7.02½c. City steam was down to 6.50c, at which 145 tcs were sold. Options were neglected; nominal prices were 7.10c for January, and 7.30c asked for May. Refined is lower and quiet. Nominal prices are, for Continent, 7.55c, and South American at 7.90c. Compound lard is slow and nominal at 5.25@ 5.37½c. The West closed 12 points down from Monday night, with January at 6.80c down to 6.72c, closing at 6.72c; May at 6.97 down to 6.90c asked, closing at 6.90c asked.

PORK—Exporters bought only small lots, and found prices rather easy, with 150 bbls mess taken up. The Western market felt the pressure of selling of long contracts, based upon the receipts of hogs and their lower prices, and sold off 25c, closing at the inside figures. January closed at $11.32, and May at $11.60@$11.75, closing at $11.60. Prices there are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.25 @$15.50.

CUTMEATS—Western meats were quiet here for the day, but held firmly. City meats were slow and easy in price. Sales, 1,000 lbs pickled bellies at 6c. City-pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb do bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7⅞c for 12 lb and 7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4⅞c.

BACON—Was down 12 points, and closed easy at the inside prices, with short ribs, for January, at the West, at $5.72@$5.75, closing at $5.72, and for May at $5.87@$5.95, closing at $5.87@$5.90. Short clear in New-York quoted at $6.40, Government inspection.

BEEF—Trading is slack, with prices unchanged. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Have more demand, but at 50c under quotations, which are the asking figures; $16 is quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS are about steady in price, with fair demands. Receipts at all West'n points, 79,775 head, against 53,151 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 35,000 head; market weak; 5@10c lower; trade dragging; $4@$4.70; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,414 head; lower; $4@$4.55. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; weak; 5@10c lower; $3.70@$4.40. Pittsburg—Very dull; $4.40@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.90@ $4.40. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.40 @$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,361 head; opened steady; closed 5@10c lower; $3.75@$4.65. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5½@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Has come down to 4¼c for city, with $2.75 charge for packages, at which there are further sellers after sales of 250 hhds at that price. The offerings of Australian at an easy price continue the disturbing feature, with some to be had January shipment, at 4¾c. Country is hard to sell, even at easy figures, with 4½@4¾c quoted as the range, packages free, except exceptional lots, which occasionally exceed the figures.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is dull and nominally 8¾c. Oleo-stearine is slow, with absence of demand from the West, where an easier price prevails, or to 7¼c. There are no sellers of city at 7c, which is also without local demand. Sale of 20 tons foreign on private terms quoted at 6.65c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very dull and without special features, the trading being chiefly on local account, and the close steady at parity 2 points decline. Liverpool was quiet at 1¼@2 points decline, and the port receipts fair. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 58 bales to spinners and 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.55@5.56	5.54	5.53	300
February	5.54@5.55	5.54	5.53	2,800
March	5.58@5.59	5.58	5.56	12,800
April	5.61@5.62	5.62	5.60	1,400
May	5.66@5.67	5.67	5.64	25,900
June	5.70@5.71	5.70	5.69	7,400
July	5.74@5.75	5.75	5.74	1,000
August	5.79@5.80	5.80	5.78	1,900
September	5.83@5.84	5.85	5.83	1,000
October	5.89@5.90	5.90	5.88	1,800
Total				56,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
Galveston	6900	16880	4066	..	..	..
N. Orleans	10319	19612	14361	..	..	..
Mobile	1036	709	1251	..	..	..
Savannah	2496	2293	2615	..	..	..
Charleston	1033	1888	918	..	..	..
Wilming'n	507	211	422	..	..	..
Norfolk	1023	2641	2172	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	28	2360	887	..	..	..
Boston	576	701	447	..	..	..
Philad'a	436	1039	251	..	..	..
W. Point	879	1042	2676	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25231	53458	30136	..	..	..
This day last w'k	28071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707
This day last y'r	19741	26770	29038	27881	21834	32254

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, chiefly on foreign buying, and prices were unchanged to 25 points up with Europe and a scarcity of sellers, and a steady close. Havre was quiet at ½@1¼f advance, and Hamburg was steady at ¼@1¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7, and 14½c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8, per Coleridge, at 15¾c; 500 bags Santos, No. 8, minus 10 points, at 15c; 1,000 bags Santos, Nos. 7 to 8, per Sorrento, at 16⅛c, and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 2,250 bags at 14.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 14c; September, 500 bags at 14.05c; December, 500 bags at 14.10c; total, 4,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 14.30c, 2,250 bags at 14.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.10c, 1,250 bags at 14.15c, 1,250 bags at 14.25c, 1,250 bags at 14.20c; May, 500 bags at 14c, 3,000 bags at 14.05c, 1,250 bags at 14.10c, 1,000 bags at 14.20c, 1,000 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14c; June, 250 bags at 14.20c; September, 2,250 bags at 14.10c, 1,750 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; October, 250 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c; total, 23,000 bags. Exchange—1 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for September; 1,000 bags March exchanged for 1,000 bags September even; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; 10 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags March for January. Total for day, 35,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.15@14.20	17.10@17.20
February	14.15@14.20	16.60@16.65
March	14.15@14.20	16.35@16.40
April	14.06@14.10	16.10@16.20
May	14.00@14.05	16.00@16.05
June	14.10@14.20	15.75@15.85
July	14.15@14.25	15.55@15.65
August	14.20@14.25	15.35@15.45
September	14.20@14.25	15.25@15.35
October	14.20@14.25	.. @ ..
November	14.20@14.30	.. @ ..
December	14.20@14.30	.. @ ..

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	266,280
Arrivals	....
Total	266,280
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	13,421
Total stock in New-York to-day	252,859
Total stock in Baltimore	16,429
Arrivals	....
	16,429
Deliveries yesterday	1,547—14,882
Total stock in New-Orleans	25,679
Arrivals	....
	25,679
Deliveries yesterday	800—24,879
Total stock in other ports	....
	39,761
Total stock in United States	292,600
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 14	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 14	13,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 14	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	234,000
Total	526,600
Same time 1894	537,627
Same time 1893	605,406

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15⅞

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice	Rates.		
Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Ocha	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19¼
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bucaro	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21½
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20¼
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22½	Costa Rica	17½@21
Nicaragua	18¾@10½	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A fair jobbing trade, with prices unchanged.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	20@22	Choice	36@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	28@35

RICE—Good general demand and a firm market.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¾@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5½	Rice pol., 100	....
Choice	5⅜@5½	lb	$1.03@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100	....
Head	6¼@6¾	lb	75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—A small lot of 2,080 bags centrifugals was sold at 3c for 96° test, but otherwise the market ruled very dull. Refined continue to show a good business at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅜c
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅛c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebate at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4⅜	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅝	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 6	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 5	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 4	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 3	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 2	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 1	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2	7⅛ @..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The movements are no way brisk, but they are steady, in moderate quantities, and, as receipts continue small, there is no trouble found in sustaining firm prices. The current market prices here are $2.20@$2.22½ for best marrows, $1.77½@$1.80 for medlums, $1.75@$1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and somewhat unsettled. Some holders of fancy Western creamery are holding out for 25½c, but the offerings at 25c are more than ample to meet the demand; lower qualities are weak and slow.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@23	
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21	
Dairy half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@18½	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	18	@16	
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@18	
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16	

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25	@..	
Creamery, firsts	22	@23½	
Creamery, seconds	19	@21	
Creamery, thirds	16	@18	
Creamery, June, extras	21	@21¼	
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16	@19	
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14	
Dairy, firsts	14	@15	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@13	
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14	
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15	
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Factory, seconds	10½	@11	
Factory, thirds	9	@10	
Rolls, choice	15	@16	
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@14	

CHEESE—The demand does not reach beyond jobbing parcels, but prices are held unchanged, though buyers have no difficulty in filling all their wants at the prices quoted.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..	
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10¾	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½	
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼	@ 9	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½	@..	
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7	
State, part skims, common	3¾	@ 4	
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½	

EGGS—The tone continues to improve, under moderate receipts and considerable stock still held under price limits.

State and Pennsylvania	23	@23½	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	23	@23½	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20½	@22	
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	16	@19	
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17½	@..	
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16	
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2	@13.75	
Limed	14	@15	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.75@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.75; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20. Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.60@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$1.80; German Portland, $2@ $2.50. Rockland common lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10. Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000. Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand has continued dull, but top qualities are in moderate supply and held firmly. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c. Clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Prices are easier, with a very light call for supplies.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10½	@11	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9½	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@..	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	9	@10	
Bavarian, new	22	@26	
Bohemian, new	23	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Receipts are moderate, and prices firm, with a fair demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	9 @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.. @..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	.. @..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.. @..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.. @..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	.. @80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	.. @..	80 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	..	$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	..	12@ 13.00

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are steady, with receipts moderate and selling up quite close. Kale and spinach unchanged in the absence of receipts. Cauliflower in light offerings. Florida stock scarce and of inferior quality.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Still Very Dull and Largely Professional.

SHARP FLUCTUATIONS IN CHICAGO GAS

The Minority Interest Apparently to Remain in Control—The Differential Duty on Sugar and the Pooling Bill—Gold Exports.

The stock market yesterday was irregular, but trading was very dull, and was largely professional. Chicago Gas attracted attention. It was weak in the morning, but developed strength in the afternoon, and closed only ⅝ down. The situation over the election is involved by the action of Attorney General Moloney of Illinois in serving an injunction against the voting of the certificates of the Fidelity Trust Company, and just now it seems as if the minority holders were to remain in control indefinitely. Sugar was fairly active, and closed ¾ down, although it had been firm during the morning. The weakness was due to the renewed effort to have Congress abolish the differential tax on sugar from bounty paying countries. There was a good deal of Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock picked up quietly by traders who anticipated higher prices when the Protective Committee recently appointed becomes aggressive, as it is excepted to do in a few days.

London bought a small amount of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but its operations in other stocks were very limited. Ontario and Western gained fractionally on the promise of a dividend during the present year. The general list was extremely dull, and was influenced unfavorably by the announcement from Washington that action on the pooling bill had been postponed for a week. Union Pacific was one of the few stocks which advanced, and it did so in the face of the petition of the company to Congress in reference to the indebtedness to the Government, in which an assessment of 30 per cent. on the stock is suggested.

There was an unusual scarcity of influential news during the day. A small amount of gold was engaged for shipment on Thursday. The exchange market continued firm, sales being well up to the gold exporting point. The large amount of idle money at this centre has led to a further reduction in the rates for money, especially for short dates.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reischsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston, 5c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was easier, slight concessions being made on quotations. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $96,270,204, and balances $7,281,165. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,221,425.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59½ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Denver & Rio Grande	1
Metropolitan Traction	1½
National Starch 1st pf	5
United States Leather pf	⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refs	¾
Chicago & Northwest	¾
Iowa Central pf	1
National Lead	⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L. & N. unif. g. 4s	1½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	2
St. J. G. I. 1st t. r	1
U. P. Col. t. r. notes	2¼

DECLINED.

L. Ev & St. L. g. 5s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Union Elevated 1st	2

Government bonds were quiet. The 6s, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales on call were $5,000 5s, coupon, at 117¼@117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113¾
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	115⅝	116
5s, c	116⅞	117
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..

In State securities $25,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 83½, and $50,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 13@12@12½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2⅝, to 88¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 56¼; Lake Shore, ½, to 130½; Ontario and Western, ½, to 16½; Erie, ⅝, to 10⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 58; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 57⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 18½; Atchison, ¼ to 4⅝; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 14⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11⅞. Wabash preferred sold at 14¼; British consols were firm at 104 9-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 20c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 17c for checks. Spanish 4s, 74⅛.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141½	141⅝	141½	141½	141	143	50
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	22½	23½	100
American Express	112	113	111	111	110½	111½	110
*American Sugar Refining	90⅜	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	90	20,684
American Tel. & Cable Co	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	95	6
*American Tobacco	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98½	98⅜	98⅝	310
American Tobacco pf	108¾	109	107⅞	109	108	108¾	45
Atchison, Top. & S. F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	1,109
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛	35
*Bay State Gas	23	23	23	23	23½	25	100
Canada Southern	49⅜	49⅝	49¼	49¼	49½	49⅝	450
Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	56½	57	3
Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	14	14½	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	300
Chicago Gas	71½	72¼	70½	72¼	72⅛	72½	20,760
Chicago Gas div. sc	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	20
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅝	96⅞	95⅜	95⅝	..	..	2,300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	72⅛	71⅛	71⅝	71⅝	71⅞	5,320
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	38½	38⅝	250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅝	57⅛	56	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜	14,380
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63¼	63⅝	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝	63	8,790
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6	8	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	17	17	17	17	17⅛	17½	100
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	131	132	97
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11¼	11⅝	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35½	35½	35⅝	1,350
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11¼	11⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	6,290
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	102	32
General Electric	34½	34¼	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅛	600
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	87	89	100
Iowa Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	6⅛	6½	10
Iowa Central pf	22	22	22	22	21	23	150
Laclede Gas	27½	27½	27¼	27½	27	27⅝	200
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝	16¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½	72	110
Lake Shore	128	128	128	128	127	128¼	360
*Long Island	86	86	85	85	85½	87	80
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅝	300
Louisville & Nashville	55	55⅝	54⅜	54⅞	54⅝	55	7,340
Louisville, New-Alb. & Chi. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	21½	23	200
Manhattan con	103	106	106	106	105¾	106	100
*Metropolitan Traction	103	103	103	103	..	..	100
Michigan Central	95	96	95	95	..	..	15
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24¼	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅞	750
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	14¼	250
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	23	23	23	23	22⅝	23	200
*National Lead Co	36¾	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾	37	550
National Starch 1st pf	45	45	45	45	40	50	100
National Starch 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	35	10
*New-Jersey Central	91¼	92	91¼	91½	91⅜	91⅝	865
New-York Central	99	99	98¾	99	99	99½	1,150
New-York & N. E. all as. pd	32⅝	32½	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝	33	600
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	410
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	42	42⅝	60
Norfolk & Western	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅞	200
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	5
Northern Pacific pf	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	359
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	4,790
Pacific Mail	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	22½	22⅝	1,400
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13	1,200
Pittsburg & Western pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	31	34	12
Pullman Palace Car Company	154½	154½	154½	154½	154	156½	41
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	117	117	117	117	..	..	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9½	9¾	9	9½	14
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	85	100	150
Southern Pacific	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18½	300
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	380
Southern Railway pf	36	36	35⅝	36	35⅝	36¼	144
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	15½	15½	510
Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9⅝	175
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	171	78	50
Tol., A. A. & North Mich	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2½	200
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11⅝	1,774
United States Cordage	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	7	101
United States Cordage pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	501
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	20	20	20	21	310
United States Express	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	42½	45	10
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94¼	94⅝	140
*United States Leather	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	400
*United States Leather pf	64⅝	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	64¾	65½	1,338
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	200
Wabash pf	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	14½	14⅝	1,500
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	105	115	15
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	88	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅝	2,211
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	10	10⅜	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅜	41⅜	39½	39½	39	40	500

Total sales 112,894

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. C. Oil 8s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	$1,000
B.C.R.& N.cn	97	97	97	97	2,000
C. & O. 4½s	75	75	75	75	2,000
M.K.& T.1st	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	5,000
M.K.& T. 2d	48	48	48	48	1,000
M. & O. gen.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	3,000
Total sales					$13,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
NY.,O.&W.5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
Ohio S. 1st	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	5,000
Union El. 1st	85	85	85	85	1,000
Wabash 2d	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	5,000
Total sales					$38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Iron Hill	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Plymouth	.35	.35	.35	.35	600
Potosi	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Savage	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Sierra Nev.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Total sales					2,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅜	58⅜	57¼	58	266,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	43	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders' pf	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	23	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20
Beckton Construction pf	68	73
†Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	108½
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	134¾	135¾
Brooklyn Elevated	9	12
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	67	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	10	13
Brooklyn Traction pf	57	61
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South Am. Telegraph	118	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	..
Chn., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Chn., Jack. & M. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	47¼	49¼
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi., & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142½	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68½	72½
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	152½	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110½	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	179	181½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	48	68
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	53	56
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	312	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	105½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	133½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101½	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73½	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	..
†Kings County Elevated	3	6
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80¾	82¾
Long Island Traction	11¼	11⅝
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	151½	154½
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	290
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49	52
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com	9	13½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	61½	66½
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	..	27
New-Orleans Traction common	16¼	17½
New-Orleans Traction pf	61	64
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	30½	32½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	46	48
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84¾	85¼
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	95½	96¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100¼	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	280
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M.6s	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	305	312
Postal Telegraph & Cable	53	57½
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	108½
Second Avenue Railroad	145	160
Sloss Steel 6s	58½	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	168¾	169¾
Standard Gas	41	43
Standard Gas pf	92	..
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	215	221
*State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	2
*Third Avenue Railroad	177½	179½
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	65	70
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	63	66
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf	7	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	100	115
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	48
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	87	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	178	183
Trow Directory pf	42	47
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104¼	105½
Union Elevated 2d	22	26
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	73	76½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	30
Union Trust	695	..
United States Mortgage stock	170	..
†United States Trust	845	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	115	..
Western Gas Company	43	45
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84	..
Western National Bank	112	..
Worcester Traction pf	80½	82
Worcester Traction common	12½	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	20
Worthington Pump common	28	30
Worthington Pump pf	89¼	91

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Atch. entire system—			
Mileage	9,255	9,346	.....
1st week Jan.	$659,128	$631,989	$614,701
St. L. & S. F.—			
Mileage	1,328	1,328	1,328
1st week Jan.	$97,220	$94,627	$138,102
Atlantic & Pacific—			
Mileage	942	946	946
1st week Jan.	$51,823	$48,702	.....
Colorado Midland—			
Mileage	350	350	350
1st week Jan.	$27,819	$18,408	$32,347
Atchison proper—			
Mileage	6,634	6,719	6,527
1st week Jan.	$482,656	$470,231	.....
Clevc., A. & C.—			
Mileage	194	206	206
1st week Jan.	$14,972	$15,750	$18,541
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	183	183	183
1st week Jan.	$18,816	$18,381	$21,728
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	141	141	150
1st week Jan.	$4,581	$5,128	$5,062
Mem. & Charles.—			
Mileage	330	330	330
1st week Jan.	$15,992	$21,418	$27,962
Southern Railway—			
1st week Jan.	$32,548	$41,013	.....

Phil., W. & B. for year ending Oct.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Mileage	350	635	651
Gross earnings	$3,695,969	$3,923,000	$3,427,809
Op. expenses	2,349,331	2,214,992	1,976,176
Net earnings	1,346,638	1,663,404	1,162,677

Sixty per cent. of the loss in gross earnings occurred in freight traffic, due to the total failure of the peach crop, and the general depression in all branches of industry. There was also a notable reduction in passenger earnings on the entire system of 508,554. The entire number of passengers carried was 10,730,140, against 11,855,-318 in 1893.

R. G. W. for Nov.—	1894.	1893.	1892.
Mileage	519	517	481
Gross earnings	$186,500	$195,508	$193,556
Op. expenses	126,071	115,481	127,870
Net earnings	60,429	80,072	65,686
U. P. proper for Nov.—			
Mileage	1,822	1,822	1,822
Gross earnings	$1,327,952	$1,544,901	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	969,787	869,603	.....
Surplus	358,215	675,297	.....
Eleven months to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	13,637,740	16,077,459	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	9,297,447	9,753,645	.....
Surplus	4,340,293	6,323,813	.....
Ore. S. L. & U. N. for Nov.—			
Mileage	1,424	1,424	1,424
Gross earnings	$469,037	$455,409	.....
Surplus	109,577	213,086	.....
Eleven months to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	4,659,505	5,476,587	.....
Surplus	1,303,906	2,166,244	.....
St. J. & G. I. for Nov.—			
Mileage	251	251	251
Gross earnings	$56,521	$79,414	.....
Surplus	13,538	34,071	.....
Eleven months to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	728,321	900,968	.....
Surplus	176,735	297,470	.....
Cent. Br. U. Pac. for Nov.—			
Mileage	388	388	388
Gross earnings	$24,118	$40,142	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	18,955	23,846	.....
Surplus	5,163	16,295	.....
Eleven months to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	354,025	440,999	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	182,402	295,729	.....
Surplus	121,623	145,269	.....
U. Pac., entire system for Nov.—			
Mileage	8,166	8,157	8,157
Gross earnings	$2,055,850	$2,386,351	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	1,561,010	1,385,989	.....
Surplus	494,840	980,412	.....
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	21,540,954	25,785,211	.....
Exp., excl. taxes	15,524,423	16,554,318	.....
Surplus	6,016,530	9,230,892	.....

Metropolitan Street Railway balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1894:

ASSETS.

Cost road and equipment	$15,058,226
Stocks and bonds of other companies	26,223
Permanent investments	265,878
Supplies	93,007
Due by companies and individuals	667,247
Cash on hand	185,453
Total	$16,296,034

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$13,500,000
Funded debt	1,400,000
Interest on funded debt accrued	10,024
Due companies and individuals	840,535
Profit and loss, surplus	545,475
Total	$16,296,034

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York for year ending Dec. 31:

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Gross	$1,369,068	$1,193,338	$942,575
Operating expenses	550,426	527,811	385,494
Net	$818,639	$666,027	$557,081
Other income	32,944	28,221	20,446
Total	$851,583	$694,248	$577,527
Legal exp. & txs.	124,443	112,570	102,384
Balance	$727,140	$581,678	$475,137
From investments	62,325	23,964	.....
Total	$789,465	$605,642	.....
Interest	207,266	144,820	.....
Balance	$582,199	$460,822	.....
Dividends	476,196	451,174	.....
Surplus	$106,003	$9,648	.....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	180
Continental	123½
Corn Exchange	270
Deposit	12½
East River	140
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	113
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German-American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	180
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	180
Market & Fulton	205
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants	132
Merchants Exchange	110
Metropolitan	300
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	228
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank North America	110
Oriental	220
Pacific	175
Park	280
Phenix	115
Republic	147
Seaboard National	160
Second National	300
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	103
Third National	103
Tradesmen's	100
United States National	180
Western National	110

Six shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock sold at 280.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The committee of holders of collateral trust bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company announces that there has been deposited more than $3,940,000 of the bonds out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000. Time in which additional deposits may be made without penalty will be extended to Feb.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

January Investments.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA	4s
CITY OF BOSTON	4s
CITY OF BROOKLYN	4s
CITY OF CHICAGO	Gold 4s
CITY OF ST. LOUIS	Gold 4s
CITY OF CINCINNATI	6s
CITY OF CLEVELAND	4s
CITY OF COLUMBUS	5s
CITY OF DETROIT	7s
CITY OF FALL RIVER, MASS.	4s
CITY OF MALDEN, MASS.	4s
CITY OF MANCHESTER, N. H.	4s
CITY OF MARLBORO, MASS.	4s
CITY OF MILWAUKEE	5s
CITY OF NEWTON, MASS.	4s
CITY OF OMAHA	5s
CITY OF ST. PAUL	5s
CITY OF SEATTLE, WASH.	5s
CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	5s
CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA.	5s
CITY OF CANTON, OHIO....SCHOOL	5s
CITY OF GALVESTON, TEXAS	5s
CITY OF RED WING, MINN.	5s
CITY OF ST. JOHNS, MICH.	5s
COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, OHIO	5s
COUNTY OF LUCAS, OHIO	5s
COUNTY OF OTTERTAIL, MINN.	5s
COUNTY OF PORTAGE, WIS.	5s
COUNTY OF BRAZORIA, TEXAS	6s
CLEVELAND, O., ELECTRIC R'WAY CO.	Gold 5s
DAVENPORT & ROCK ISLAND ST. RY.	1st Mtge. Gold 6s
MINNEAPOLIS GEN'L ELECTRIC CO.	1st Mtge. Gold 6s

Price and further particulars on application. We also have a line of other bonds bearing from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. interest.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 685, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of January, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notices of this Committee, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, more than $3,940,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds.

In order to give time for additional deposits of said bonds, of which the Committee has been notified, the Committee hereby FURTHER EXTEND the time within which deposits of said bonds may be made without penalty with said Trust Company TO FEBRUARY 1, 1895, after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of Ten Dollars per bond in the discretion of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, January 16th, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall St., New-York City.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building, corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,
BARAK G. COLES,
HENRY P. DeGRAAF,
JOHN S. FOSTER,
CHARLES GULDEN,
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
RICHARD HAMILTON,
ABRAM KLING,
LEVI H. MACE,
FRANK C. MAYHEW,
HERMAN C. STROBEL,
MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. H. P. DeGraaf was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. R. Hamilton was unanimously re-elected Vice President. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895. CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4
Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company will be held at the offices of the company, Rooms 43 and 45, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1895, at 2:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Dividends.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1 prox. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of Feb'y.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 14, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 21, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2, 1895. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.

H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MUELLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executor of Estate of Mrs. A. Bohlen Hagadorn, deed.)

$2,000 Tennessee State 3 p. c. Sett. Bds., 1913.
$11,000 Consolidation Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt., 1897.
$200 United States 4 p. c. Consol., 1907.
$6,000 City of Mobile (Ala.) 4-5 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bds., 1896-'99.
$4,000 New-York County 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$5,000 New-York City 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$1,000 Jersey City (N. J.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1904.
$1,000 City of Cincinnati 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1895.
$2,000 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bds., 1904.
$6,000 Oregon Imp. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., 1910.
$1,000 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1905.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$8,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1914.
$4,000 Erie & Pittsburg R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
$11,000 N. Y., Chic., & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 6 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bds., 1897.
$4,000 Central Pac. R. R. 5 p. c. L. G. Bds., 1900.
$7,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consl. 5 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$3,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Georgia R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1956.
$4,000 N. Y. & New-England R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$5,000 Cent. R. R. N. J. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge., 1987.
$4,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. 1st Consol. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Mahoning Coal R. R. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 8 p. c., 1906.
$4,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., 1917.
$3,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1918.
$3,000 Tex. & Pac. R. R. 5 p. c. 1st Bds., 2000.
$3,000 Tex. & Pac. R. R. Co. (East. Div.) Consol. Mtge. Bds., 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., registd., 1904.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$4,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$7,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
(By order of Executors.)
$30,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
90 shares People's Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
1 share Whitting Manufacturing Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
10 shares Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shares Consolidated Gas Co.
30 shares Lenox Insurance Co.
80 shares New-Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
25 shares Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co.
(By order of Guardian.)
2 shares Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. Guar.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$6,000 Rockbridge Co. of Glasgow, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds., Series A, dated Sept. 5, 1891, payable one year after date. (Hypothecated.)
$13,500 Medina Gas and Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1900.
$2,000 Dayton & Union R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds.
$8,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
200 shares Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
25 shares Washington Trust Co.
50 shares Celluloid Co.
$8,000 Tol., Ann Arbor & Lake Mich. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919. (Certf. of Deposit.)
$4,000 Evansville and Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1926.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
50 shares Nat. Bank of Commerce.
Warehouse Receipts, 501 Packages Domestic Tobacco.
Warehouse Receipts, 55 Bales Imported Tobacco.
$8,000 Iron Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Hypd.)
100 shares Iron Steamboat Co. common. (Hypd.)
$10,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds.
25 shares Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.

Lost and Found.

VALUABLE DOG LOST.

Mr. E. A. Sprong, Night Manager of The United Press, residing at 55 West 105th St., has lost a valuable fox terrier answering to the name of "Ned." The dog, which carries Badge 4,727, S. P. C. A., ran in Central Park at the 106th St. entrance yesterday afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder.

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL

Ways and Means Committee Support to Abolish It—All the Republican Members Voted No.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day, by a strict party vote, agreed to report favorably the bill abolishing the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. Those present at to-day's meeting were Messrs. Wilson, Montgomery, Bynum, Whiting, Stevens, Turner, and Bryan, Democrats, and Messrs. Reed, Hopkins, and Dalzell, Republicans.

The vote on the bill was preceded by a running discussion which consumed the greater part of the session. The Republicans opposed the bill. Their contention was that by passing such a measure the United States would acknowledge that Germany, by legislative action, could compel this country to modify legislation respecting American citizens.

The Republicans further contended that the proposed bill was general and related to all bounty-paying countries, and that if Germany had put herself in a position which did not entitle her to the consideration shown to other countries, she must stand the consequences. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska took substantially the same view of the case that the Republican members did, but when the roll was called, he voted with his party associates in favor of reporting the bill.

To each member of the committee was given a printed copy of a statement of the case prepared by Secretary Gresham in October embodying some of the Secretary's correspondence with the German Minister. This led to a sharp criticism of the foreign policy of the Administration. The Democrats insisted, however, that the differential duty was unfair, and were not to be diverted from their purpose of reporting the bill to repeal it.

Their argument was that as a result of this duty amicable relations with Germany had been disturbed, and that Germany had influenced Austria-Hungary and other countries against the United States. This led to a fresh criticism of the policy of the State Department, which was ended only by the motion to vote on reporting the measure.

Ex-Chief Clerk Blake Appointed.

The Board of Aldermen created a general clerkship yesterday, and immediately upon the passage of the resolution Chief Clerk Ten Eyck appointed ex-Chief Clerk Michael F. Blake to the place. He is a Democrat. The new Chief Clerk found him to be a very valuable man, and that it would be a good thing to have him in the office.

Mr. Blake was formerly a newspaper man and has a host of friends. The salary will be $2,100.

More Honors for Dr. Parkhurst.

At the social meeting and collation to be held by the Presbyterian Union of New-York at the Hotel Brunswick on Jan. 21, Dr. Parkhurst will speak on "Some Points of Past and Present Municipal Interest."

The meeting is to honor Dr. Parkhurst and promote municipal reform. Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained from W. Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, and Scott Foster, 395 Canal Street.

JAPAN'S EXECUTED SPIES

Correspondence of Consuls and American State Department.

GRESHAM'S REPORT TO THE SENATE

Entire History of the Surrender of Two Japanese Found in the French Concession and Claimed by China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate copies of fifty dispatches relating to the case of the Japanese spies at Shanghai, accompanied by the following report of the Secretary of State:

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 3d inst., requesting the President: "If not incompatible with the public interest to transmit to the Senate all correspondence or other papers relating to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and also to inform the Senate whether the said Japanese were put to death after being tortured; and whether there was any understanding with the Chinese Government that officers of the United States should aid, assist, and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizen desiring to leave China, and, further, to inform the Senate whether the United States Consul at Hankow was reprimanded by Chinese officials for aiding Japanese citizens to leave the country, and whether all information was refused to the United States Consul at Nangpo when he made certain inquiries as to the charges against certain Japanese citizens arrested there."

Has the honor to submit the following report, with copies of the correspondence relating to the subject:

The treaties between China and Japan being abrogated by the state of war existing between the two countries, the Consuls of the one country no longer exercised the powers with which they were invested by the treaties in the territories of the other in time of peace, and the Japanese Government therefore declared in an imperial ordinance, as one of the first results of the state of war, that Chinese subjects in Japan should be wholly subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts and military authorities. On the return voyage to China from his leave of absence, Minister Denby visited Tokio, and in a conversation between him and Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter "expressly repudiated the idea that American Consuls could exercise jurisdiction over Chinese in Japan."

The abrogation of the treaties was necessarily attended with the same effect upon the status of Japanese subjects in China. Before war was declared, but in anticipation of it and at the solicitation of Japan, our agents in China were instructed to exercise their unofficial good offices in behalf of Japanese subjects in China on all proper occasions and to the full extent allowed by international law, and upon a similar request from China our agents in Japan were instructed to afford protection to Chinese subjects in Japan in like manner. This, as shown by the annexed correspondence, comprises the extent of the "understanding" relative to the protection of Japanese in China.

On the 18th of August the Chinese Minister at this capital complained to the undersigned that the United States Consul General at Shanghai was protecting two Japanese spies, who had been arrested in that city and whose surrender was demanded by the Chinese authorities in order that they might be dealt with in due course. After proper inquiry into the circumstances of the case, the demand was recognized as lawful and the men were ordered to be given up. This was not done, however, without proper measures being taken to prevent precipitate or summary action by the Chinese authorities.

The undersigned at the same time requested—there was no authority to demand it—that the accused men might not be tried until the return of Minister Denby to Pekin, but being supposed that this would afford opportunity for investigation and deliberation. The Chinese Minister at once promised compliance and subsequently informed the undersigned that his Government had acceded to the request. Without questioning the lawfulness of the sentence under the laws of war, the undersigned regrets to say that the men were executed about six weeks after their surrender, but before the return of Col. Denby to China. Special attention is invited to the correspondence on this subject.

That the prisoners were not boys, but men and spies in the service of Japan, there is small, if any, room for doubt. Mr. Jernigan, our Consul General at Shanghai, says that when the men were arrested "plans were found on them," and that "the accusing papers are safe." And, speaking on the same subject in a later report, Mr. Jernigan says: "Some papers found in their possession would naturally, in a state of war, create a suspicion tending to support the charge."

The Chinese Minister claims that, besides the evidence of guilt found in their possession when arrested, the prisoners admitted, without torture, that they had been employed by their Government to obtain and forward by telegraph and otherwise information useful in conducting military operations against China, and that they had been engaged in that business.

It will not be said by any one, after reading the accompanying correspondence, that Mr. Jernigan is placed in the slightest degree in favor of the Chinese authorities, and in a report dated Nov. 2 he says: "The two alleged spies were not executed as soon as handed over, but their cases were under investigation for nearly six weeks, and I am now assured that there was no unfairness practiced against them during the examination," but in a still later report he states that "a letter from an intelligent foreigner residing at Nankin, where the two Japanese were executed, discredits the reports of their torture. Other letters from the same gentleman have proved so accurate that I am disposed to accept the reported torture as without substantial proof." The Chinese Government denies that the men "were put to death after being tortured," and the department is not advised that they were tortured.

Of the decision that the prisoners were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, and that he could not give them asylum, the Japanese Government made no complaint. On the contrary, the Japanese Minister at this capital informed the undersigned that, in the opinion of his Government, neither our consular representative at Shanghai, nor any other agent of this Government in China, was authorized to hold the two men against the demand of the Chinese authorities, and that, under similar circumstances, his Government would expect the surrender of Chinese subjects in Japan.

Spying in time of war is a purely military offense, not cognizable by civil tribunals, and to have held the accused against the demand of the Chinese Government, either for trial by our Consul General or before a mixed tribunal of foreign and Chinese officials, would have been inconsistent with our assumed attitude of impartial neutrality. Our agents in China were not substituted for the withdrawn agents of Japan, and this Government could not invest Japanese in China with an extraterritoriality which they did not possess as subjects of their own sovereign.

Mr. Denby, Jr., our Chargé d'Affairs at Pekin, in a dispatch dated Sept. 4, reported the Chinese authorities at Hankow had complained that the American Consul at that place had protected a Japanese subject, seen beyond the limits of the foreign concession, in Chinese costume, by shipping him to Shanghai. Without demanding this man, the authorities requested that our Consul be directed not to protect such persons in future. The department is not informed that "the United States Consul at Hankow was reprimanded for aiding Japanese citizens to leave the country." From a letter addressed to Mr. Denby, Jr., Aug. 27, by Mr. Fowler, our Consul at Ningpoo, it appears that a Japanese was arrested in the dress of a Chinese priest at Chin-Hai, twenty miles from the Ningpoo foreign settlement. In his report to Mr. Denby, Jr., Mr. Fowler says: "Wrote for the facts. Taotai replied, giving circumstances and trial. Evidence weak and ex parte. Requests delay of punishment for a few days. Just received reply, none of my business; will not answer further dispatches on the subject. Shall demand delay."

Mr. Fowler seems not to have understood the nature of the protection he was authorized to afford Japanese within reach of his Consulate, and it does not appear from his own language, or from any other correspondence, that he was denied information which he was entitled to receive.

The dispatches sent to the department by Col. Denby, after his return to Pekin, show that he correctly understood the extent to which our agents in China were expected to afford protection to Japanese in that country during the pendency of hostilities, and it is regretted that, owing to ill health, he was unavoidably absent from his post during the most of the time covered by the correspondence called for. Respectfully submitted, W. Q. GRESHAM.

Department of State, Washington, January, 1895.

Following is President Cleveland's letter transmitting the correspondence in relation to the Japanese students:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in response to the resolution of the Senate on the 3d inst., requesting "all correspondence or other papers relating to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities," and information "whether the said Japanese were put to death after being tortured, and whether there was any understanding with the Chinese Government that officers of the United States should aid, assist, and give comfort to any Japanese citizen desiring to leave China, and whether the United States Consul at Hankow was reprimanded by Chinese officials for aiding Japanese citizens to leave the country, and whether all information was refused to the United States Consul at Ningpo when he made inquiries as to the charges against certain Japanese citizens arrested there."

When the message from the President, with the correspondence, on the subject of the Japanese students who were delivered up to the Chinese authorities by a United States Consul was laid before the Senate, Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who had offered the resolution calling for the correspondence, asked that it lie upon the table, as he wished, at some future time, to address the Senate on the subject. It was so ordered.

The correspondence which accompanied the message was quite voluminous.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Gresham, under date of Aug. 8, 1894, received Sept. 22, writes that on the 6th the Prince and Ministers wrote the legation that they were informed that Japanese spies had been sent into the interior in disguise, and announced their intention of dealing severely with them if apprehended.

Mr. Denby, replying to this on the 8th, wrote as follows:

Should Japanese be found in the interior under such circumstances as to excite suspicion, it is to be hoped a most careful examination will be made, and every opportunity given them to prove their innocence before any action is taken against them. As there are no armed forces of Japan within Chinese territory, and as the war is being conducted entirely abroad, the infliction of extreme penalties would be unjustifiable. I respectfully suggest to your Highness and your Excellencies that the safety of China would be sufficiently guarded and sufficient punishment inflicted on Japanese found unlawfully or in disguise within the interior if they were taken to the nearest seaport and transported to their own country. I hope you will be guided in this matter by humane motives, and not allow your action to be influenced by feelings of bitterness toward Japan.

On the 12th, Mr. Denby received a reply, in which the Chinese authorities say the suggested punishment seemed inadequate, and that China would be compelled to act more severely. The Ministers, however, renewed their promise of protection for peaceable Japanese, and asserted that they were not influenced by bitterness toward Japan.

Aug. 18, Mr. Gresham cabled Mr. Denby that the Chinese Minister complained that the United States Consul at Shanghai was protecting Japanese spies, and requested a full and immediate report.

Under date of three days later, Mr. Denby replied as follows:

According to Chinese authorities, the Prefect of Shanghai, on the 13th, saw in the French concession two Japanese wearing Chinese clothing, and, securing their arrest by the French, plans were found upon them. The French Consul delivered them to the Consul General of the United States, who refused to give them up without definite instructions of the legation of the United States. Yamen (Chinese authority) requested their delivery. I replied that I could not act until the United States Consul General had reported. The United States Consul General telegraphs that the accused asked for asylum until case investigated; was granted with this understanding, that status quo should be maintained. Accused's papers safe. Important principle involved. The rights of China doubted. The United States Consul General urges the legation to await written report, expected to arrive to-morrow. I have assured Yamen of impartiality, and request delay.

On the same day this was received Mr. Gresham cabled Mr. Denby as follows:

Was French Consul required to surrender the two Japanese in French concession at Shanghai on demand of Chinese authorities? If so, why did he deliver them to United States Consul General? Our legation and Consulates in China are not authorized to hold Japanese accused of crime against the demand of Chinese authorities.

Mr. Gresham repeated his inquiry Aug. 23, and three days after Mr. Denby replied:

Under international rule in Shanghai settlements, French Consul had not the right to surrender Japanese to Chinese officials. Arrests can only be made on the concessions by order of Consuls. Chinese tried by the mixed courts; foreigners delivered to their Consuls. Japanese delivered to United States because United States protects the interests of Japanese. The United States Consul General reports alleged spies were schoolboys, peacefully and openly living at Shanghai. I request that I be directed to order examination by United States Consul General with Chinese official present. China should not be allowed to inflict barbarous treatment if guilty.

Aug. 29 Mr. Gresham cabled Mr. Denby that he and the Consul General at Shanghai seemed to misapprehend the nature of the protection authorized. He said:

Lending wood offices does not invest Japanese with extra territoriality, nor should legation or Consulates be made an asylum for Japanese who violate local laws or commit beligerent acts. Protection to be exercised unofficially and consistently with neutrality. Consul General should not have received Japanese asked is not authorized to hold them. Your suggestion that our Consuls act as arbitrators not entertained.

On the day he received information of the declaration of war between China and Japan, and that the United States had undertaken the protection of Japanese interests in China, Mr. Jeringan was requested by the Japanese Consul General to fly the United States flag from the Japanese Consular pole, saying the request was made under instructions from Minister Matsu at Tokio. Mr. Jeringan declined, upon general principles, in the absence of special instructions (the wires to Pekin having stopped working) to grant the request.

As understood by Mr. Jeringan, such of the Japanese as desired to remain in China and pursue peaceful vocations would be protected by the United States, and, if molested, he would bring the matter to the attention of the Chinese Government, and if charged with offense to intervene to the extent of having the charges intelligently made before the proper court; that Japanese in China were not under American law, and could not be tried in the Consular Court. He pointed out to the Japanese Consul General the inconsistency of hauling down the Japanese flag and continuing his functions under the American flag.

A telegram from Mr. Denby to Secretary Gresham was also transmitted, as follows:

Japanese Government requests China to take no action until Minister Denby arrives. Will you authorize me to make the proposition to Chinese Government, or do you order immediate unconditional surrender to Chinese Government?

In a letter from Mr. Denby to Mr. Gresham, dated Sept. 1, Mr. Denby wrote:

Mr. Jernigan has not acted in this matter under a misapprehension of his authority. Neither he nor I imagine that lending good offices invest Japanese in China with extra territoriality, nor that the legations of the Consuls have the right to shield Japanese who commit crimes. No attempt has been made to harbor Japanese in other parts of China, though many occasions for doing so have presented themselves.

The case of the two Japanese arrested at Shanghai is an exceptional one. * * * The foreigners at Shanghai are strongly averse to establishing the precedent that China shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such persons. This aversion is based on a desire to preserve the neutrality of the settlements and on an abhorrence of the cruel barbarities of Chinese criminal procedure. They justly argue that, if Japanese are allowed to be taken from the concession and dealt with at the will of China, then in case of war between the United States and China Americans may be similarly treated. So far as any precedent exists, it is adverse to such right of China.

To give up these boys unconditionally is generally believed to give them up to death. The Viceroy of Nanking has, I am informed, already demanded of the Taotai of Shanghai why the heads of the two spies have not been sent to him. They are judged and condemned in advance. The Governor of Formosa has posted a proclamation offering prizes for Japanese heads.

In a country where such a thing is possible, it is needless to inquire what chance a Japanese accused as a spy would have for his life. * * * This case has attracted much attention in Japan. The American Minister at Tokio telegraphed this legation that these men were innocent. Should any harm befall them, retaliation is inevitable. These young men have the fullest sympathy of all foreigners in China, and the adv

SAGE AGAIN DEFENDANT

The Third Trial of Laidlaw's Suit Against the Banker Begun.

DIFFICULT TASK TO GET A JURY

The Disabled Clerk Tells of the Means by Which He Was Made to Shield Sage When the Explosion Came.

The third trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages for injuries growing out of the famous dynamite explosion was finally started off yesterday before Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court.

There was great difficulty in getting a jury on account of the general publicity given to the other two trials. The entire session of the court on Monday was taken up with this work, and at the end of the day's session two seats in the jury box were still vacant. These were filled by noon yesterday, and, after recess, ex-Judge Noah Davis opened for the plaintiff.

Joseph H. Choate, who is associated with ex-Judge Davis, conducted the examination of Mr. Laidlaw, who was the only witness called during the day. Dr. Pincoffs, who is also acting for the plaintiff, sat close at hand to prompt Mr. Choate if it should be necessary.

For Mr. Sage, ex-Judge John M. Dillon, Col. Edward C. James, and Rush Faggert are conducting the case, Col. James looking after the examination of witnesses.

The jury that is to decide on the merits of Mr. Laidlaw's suit is as follows:

Jefferson Earle, Foreman, 323 East Twentieth Street.
Arthur J. Koehler, banker, 56 Pine Street.
Joseph O'Donnell, real estate, 141 West Twentieth Street.
Jean P. Wurtz, shoes, 475 Sixth Avenue.
Sherwood Gillespy, insurance, 59 Cedar Street.
William A. Schneider, salesman, 28 Greene Street.
Luther W. Jacobs, clerk, 130 Bowery.
Henry F. Bruning, real estate, 68 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.
Simmons Purdy, trucking, 177 Duane Street.
Louis Schuman, artist, 1,218 Third Avenue.
Robert Warden, clerk, 110 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.
John M. Andrews, collector, 19 Leroy Street.

Ex-Judge Davis, in laying his client's case before the jury, told how Mr. Laidlaw, as clerk for Bloodgood & Co., brokers, had called at Mr. Sage's office on a matter of business on Dec. 4, 1891, when Norcross, the dynamiter, came in with his demand for $1,250,000. He recited the facts of the explosion and the disaster that followed.

"If Sage," Judge Davis went on, "had used the same sagacity in dealing with this lunatic that he should in any other business transaction, there would have been no trouble. He might have told this madman, Norcross, that no banker in the country kept a million and a quarter dollars in his office, and that the money would be sent for, or he could have given him a check that would undoubtedly have satisfied him, and certainly no bank would have cashed it. The madman could have been captured after he had left the office.

"With this danger staring him in the face, Sage did not tell Laidlaw to call again or later. As Laidlaw walked over to the table, Sage handed the demand letter back to the lunatic, and, grasping Laidlaw by the hand, urged him by gentle force, so as not to alarm him, into a position where Laidlaw could act as a shield for him.

"He had quietly insinuated himself in a position of as much safety as possible behind Laidlaw when he had moved in front of him. Then the bag was dropped and the explosion followed."

Judge Davis told of the death of Mr. Sage's clerk, of the serious injuries to Laidlaw, and the comparatively slight ones to Mr. Sage, which, he said, were undoubtedly lessened by using Laidlaw as a shield.

"Sage," he went on, "has a soul so dead that he absolutely refused to care in any way for the man who had saved his life."

Laidlaw was called to the stand as soon as ex-Judge Davis had finished. He hobbled to the chair, seemingly in pain. He is a full-faced man of about thirty-six years, and, according to his testimony, had a robust physique previous to the explosion.

In response to questions from Mr. Choate he said that he had a wife and children dependent on him for support. At the time of the explosion he was earning $2,000 a year. Then he told his story of the affair. He said:

"When I went into the office Mr. Sage came toward me," said Laidlaw, "and breaking away from a man to whom he was talking. He dropped one of his hands on my shoulder, and, taking me by the hand, moved me gently toward the desk. I smiled at Mr. Norton, the clerk, and Mr. Norton smiled at me, over Mr. Sage's cordiality. He had then moved me several feet, and so that my back was toward the door I had entered.

"During all this time not a word was spoken. Then Mr. Sage said to the man, 'If you can't trust me I can't trust you,' and the explosion followed. I was rendered unconscious.

"When I came to, I was on the floor, lying across the lower part of Mr. Sage's body. I saw a hand protruding from the rubbish, and found it was Mr. Sage's. I raised him and we went into the inner office. We then went down stairs and across the street, to the drug store. It was then I found that I was badly hurt and that an artery had been severed in my leg. I made a bandage of a towel and checked the flow of blood."

Afterward, Mr. Laidlaw said, he was taken away in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he remained for many months, suffering the most excruciating pain. There were numerous cuts on his back and legs, from which, as late as last November, pieces of iron and stone and leather had been taken. The lock of the valise the dynamiter carried was driven into his leg, and a piece of iron entered back of the ear and destroyed his hearing. Every day for six weeks the surgeons probed for foreign substances in the wounds. Shortly after Col. James began the cross-examination the hearing was adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Greenwald Brothers Advertised a Sale in a Prohibited Way.

The Messrs. Henry D. and Sigmund D. Greenwald will probably hereafter refrain from advertising "bankrupt sales" unless they are genuine. An indulgence in the practice of getting up bogus sales cost them yesterday a fine of $100 for contempt of court, and the costs of the court proceedings in addition.

The Greenwalds own a small dry goods store in Third Avenue. Not far from their place of business was another dry goods store, conducted by a man named Rheinhardt. Mr. Rheinhardt failed on Dec. 26, last year.

One of the creditors replevined about $200 worth of the goods a few days afterward, and these goods the Greenwalds bought at Sheriff's sale.

Huge placards were put up in front of the Greenwald store, announcing that they had bought Rheinhardt's entire stock at Sheriff's sale, and that they were offered as "the greatest bargains ever known in the business world."

Unfortunately for the enterprising merchants, Mr. Rheinhardt hopes to settle with his creditors and to resume business shortly, and as his stock, which he valued at $60,000, was not for sale by the Greenwalds, he objected to their use of his name in this connection, as tending to mislead the public, and to make them believe that his entire stock was being sold by them.

On Mr. Rheinhardt's application, Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the Greenwalds from using the name of Rheinhardt in any form. This injunction was served upon the Greenwalds on Friday evening last, but they paid no attention to it, declined to take down the signs in the store, and the following morning placed a big sign, fifty feet wide, the width of the store, on the outside of the building. For this violation of the injunction, the court was asked to punish them for contempt.

The matter came up yesterday before Justice Barrett. The Greenwalds pleaded that they were ignorant of legal proceedings, that they did not understand the purport of the injunction order, and that they intended no disrespect to the court. They had been unable to see their counsel, ex-Recorder Smyth, on Friday evening, but saw him Saturday morning, and immediately after he had explained the injunction to them they removed all the signs.

Justice Barrett said that there was a clear violation of the order of the court, and the question was as to the punishment to be imposed. He did not think, under the circumstances, that the accused should go to jail, but that their punishment should be in accordance with the extent of their violation. He therefore fined them $100, and also the costs of the motion.

MATTHEWS GUILTY OF PERJURY

It Took the Jury but Ten Minutes to Decide upon a Verdict.

John Matthews, who was a member of the firm of Pitt & Scott, foreign express agents and forwarders, at 30 Broadway, was found guilty yesterday before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court, of perjury.

Matthews, together with William T. Todd and Thomas E. Jones, two of his agents, were indicted March 13, 1894, for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government of customs duties. Matthews was convicted on June 7 last, and is awaiting sentence on the charge of conspiracy. Todd and Jones escaped and were never arrested.

During the conspiracy trial Matthews swore that he had never had a transaction with a broker named Moses Davis of Montreal, who had testified that Matthews had, under the name of George Clark, engaged him to make Custom House entries for him.

Court Clerk Henry I. Thornton testified to the evidence given by Matthews during his trial for conspiracy, after which Moses Davis repeated his testimony at the former trial, relating to Matthews's visits to him in Montreal.

Edward Talbot, an agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal, said that he had seen Matthews in company with Davis in the freight office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in that city on July 12, 1893. He positively identified Matthews as the man he had seen with Davis.

The jury, after only ten minutes deliberation, found Matthews guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

JUDGE FREEDMAN EXPLAINED IT

His Criticism, He Told Mr. Wellman, Did Not Refer to Him.

Francis L. Wellman, ex-Assistant District Attorney, appeared before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court yesterday, and asked if the remarks of the court regarding sharp practice in the Hogan damage suit referred personally to him.

"What I said did not refer to you personally," Judge Freedman replied, "but to any counsel the Twenty-third Street Railroad might employ. If the company persists in employing counsel who cannot attend to its business, then it must not expect others to suffer."

"But your Honor," said Mr. Wellman, "I cannot be in two places at the same time."

"Then the company should retain other counsel," was the answer. "The elevated railroad has been compelled to engage several lawyers, and I do not see why the Twenty-third Street Company should not do the same."

This statement satisfied Mr. Wellman, and the trial of Mr. Hogan's suit was started. Mr. Hogan seeks to recover $50,000 from the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company for injuries received Feb. 22, 1893, by being run over at Bleecker and Greene Streets.

Mr. Wellman represents the railroad company, and Stephen C. Baldwin is acting for Mr. Hogan.

LAWYER CAMPBELL IN CUSTODY.

He Is Charged with Professional and Criminal Misconduct.

Patrick A. Campbell, formerly of the law firm of Keane & Campbell, has been charged with professional misconduct again, this time under the criminal law. He was arrested yesterday at the instance of the District Attorney, and held in $1,000 bail for trial under Section 148 of the Penal Code.

A woman named Poore is the complainant. She has a son who was confined on Blackwell's Island under a six months' sentence for petit larceny. It is alleged that Campbell told the woman that for $25 he could have her son liberated on habeas corpus proceedings. He received the money, but did not appear in any action looking to the boy's release, it is said.

A few days ago Campbell and his partner, Keane, were charged by a Mrs. Widman, whose attorneys they were in a divorce suit, with having sold her out to the plaintiff, her husband, for a two hundred-dollar bribe.

Judge Dugro of the Superior Court, before whom the charge was made, held that Mrs. Widman had no evidence to prove the charge.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—John Reed Smith, a broker, with an office in the Mercantile Exchange, at Hudson and Harrison Street, was arrested yesterday and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail on an order signed by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against him by the Standard Oil Company to recover $425.45 which he is charged with collecting as agent and not turning over.

—Capt. Charles Smith of the American schooner Charles A. Gilberg, who was charged before United States Commissioner Shields last Saturday with assaulting his steward, Thomas Lord, while the schooner was lying off Manzanilla, Cuba, was yesterday discharged on the ground that the evidence was conflicting and contradictory.

—A certificate showing an increase of the capital stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000, was filed in the office of the County Clerk. Under the increase there will be 90,000 shares of the value of $100 each.

—Receiver Thomas F. Mason of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, has received permission from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. to the creditors of the company.

—Thomas Reilly, charged with the murder of Peter Matthews in a lumber yard up town, was put on trial before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 150—The Inland and Coastwise Transportation Company of Baltimore et al., appellants, vs. Joseph Cornell et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 151—William Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton et al.—Argued by C. B. Taylor and A. T. Freedley for the plaintiff in error, and by H. J. Steele for the defendants in error.

No. 152—The Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Maiola Poal, administratrix, &c.—Argument commenced by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 152, 154, 155, 138, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar—80—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 96—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 122—Mercer Rubber Company vs. New-York Commercial Company. 45—Brown vs. Demorest. 126—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDERS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

73—Hencke vs. Barnes. 44—Safety Electric Construction Company vs. Creamer. 70—Matter of Hutchinson. 43—Levy vs. Carr. 59—Cambreling vs. Graham. 60—Same vs. Cambreling. 57—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Fray. 85—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 79—McCready vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 46—Van Camp Packing Company vs. McGuire. 63—Currier vs. Henderson.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Orr & Sernbower vs. Brown. 2—Aspell vs. Rogers. 3—Fitch vs. Conyngham. 4—Isaacs vs. Dewes.

Class IV.—5—Hart vs. Marx.

Class VII.—6—Peyser vs. Sarner. 7—Leffler vs. Pesa. 8—McGovern vs. Yule. 9—Delafon vs. Yule.

Class VIII.—10—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Kenner. 11—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Meyer. 12—Denison vs. Rogers. 13—MacColl vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 14—Fancher vs. American Central Company. 15—Farmers' National Bank of Armapolis vs. Underwood. 16—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 17—Whittier vs. Whittier. 18—Holbrook vs. Chalmers. 19—O'Connor vs. Shell. 20—Sooysmith & Co. vs. Venner. 21—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Cowperthwaite. 22—Edson vs. Parsons. 23—Chedsey vs. Marks. 24—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Farrington. 25—Malone vs. Madden. 26—Cannon vs. Meyers. 27—Berliner vs. Berliner. 28—Thiele vs. Peirson. 29—Matter of Russell.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon.—1—Aron. 2—Banta. 3—Bhler. 4—Black. 5—Blair. 6—Butler. 7—Camp. 8—Chamberlain. 9—Contanseau. 10—Dahlbender. 11—Dunn. 12—Fitch. 13—Gerard. 14—Harrison Brothers. 15—Langhagen. 16—Spear. 17—Walsh. 18—Weller. 19—Wentworth. 20—Westbrook.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2581—People ex rel. Knickerbocker Press vs. Barker. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2925—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1606—Albro vs. Blume. 2579—Hunnewell vs. Tax Commissioners. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 1075—Chapins vs. Sherry. 1468—Henman vs. Silverblatt. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1665—Morris vs. Morris.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4381—Godine vs. Kidd. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5338—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 3102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 5336—Bayaud vs. California Insurance Company. 5339—Same vs. People's Insurance Company. 2167—Knoch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2682—Kundsen vs. Boyes. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 5337—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c. 552—Sterne vs. Goodwin.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

50—Hall vs. Holland House Company. 51—Milner vs. Stolts. 54—Casey vs. Stewart. 58—McKean vs. Adams. 63—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 64—Boyd vs. Boyd. 69a—Campbell Printing Press Company vs. Yorkston. 46—Owl Cigar Company vs. Lidgerwood. 59—Mosher vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 90—Fogassi vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 30—Soltan vs. Goodyear Vulcanite Company. 62—Kruger vs. Galewski. 66—Jagan vs. Goetz.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

9—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ramel.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1029—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 950—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Siskels vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 2504—Sommerfield vs. Gorman. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1516.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

195—Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

631—Manzanac vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 592—Palatschek vs. Grieff. 600—Sternfelder vs. Engelage. 661—Fisk vs. Fisk. 656—Glegingack vs. Pick. 736—Abarno vs. Grigorio. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 746—Fertig vs. Fertig.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

445—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 969—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 568—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1149—Harlem vs. Mahler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1226—Brennan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 943—Newman vs. Toplit. 996—Miner vs. Hilton. 1046—Hauff vs. Stransky. 972—Marshall vs. Palmer. 1150—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 1118—Heagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1160—Liddle vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 337—De Kroft vs. De Kroft. 802—McCabe vs. Park. 1129—Yung vs. Starin. 1188—Kuhn vs. Sachs. 1184—Same vs. Bechstein. 1191—Oppenheim vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1101—Bernhart vs. Sweeny. 1120—Seigel vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1199—Pang vs. Kong.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

968—Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Claus Droge, John Hamm, Amelia R. Moore, Eugenia H. Cooke, Alfred Vignot. At 2 P. M.—Hannah Doyle, Sabina Dewes, William G. F. Shedd, K. A. Valentine.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

633—Ruff vs. Soebbler. 1245—Ames vs. Mack. 453—White vs. Stanton. 800—Wilson vs. Connoughton. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 614—Cunningham vs. Cospory. 655—Hrass vs. Arnstein. 875—Stege vs. Petit. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 799—Kindler vs. Schultz. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 880—Stockton vs. Rogers. 388—Union Square Bank vs. Schmitt. 1306—Heyman vs. Smedback. 1307—Carey vs. Robertson. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1309—Jacobs vs. Weil. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Same vs. Wise. Same vs. Bates. 1315—David vs. Bonheuer. 1316—Woodruff vs. Corn Exchange Bag Company. 1317—Bunting vs. Stacom. 1318—Reagan vs. Noble.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1240—Fillette vs. Adinoff. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 940—Hammond vs. Van Schaick. 986—Bier vs. Gluck. 928—Gage vs. Peetsh. 1227—Nicoll vs. Raleigh Cycle Company. 1280—Sparrow vs. Harber. 1281—Krieg vs. Schaefer. 1282—Gilligan vs. Vogel. 1283—Kimpland vs. Richardson. 1284—Nicoll vs. Premier Cycle Company. 1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 1286—Kover vs. Kent. 1287—Golet vs. Vonhoute. 1288—National Wall Paper Company vs. Stanton. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghous. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 1291—Dunn vs. Wehle. 1292—Tunkelbach vs. Goble. 1293—Auerbach vs. Gill. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 1296—Stewart vs. Bunker. 1297—Aaronson vs. Avy. 1298—Keister vs. Corporation of the First Baptist Church. 1299—Moran vs. Steinhardt. 1301—Avery vs. Sporting World Company. 1302—Young vs. Quick. 1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1304—O'Brien vs. Home Benefit Society. 1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1103—Frazier vs. Loew. 948—Levy vs. Gorman. 1085—Roth vs. Ruff. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 968—Martin vs. Coman. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1091—Sampter vs. Zech. 1043—Baerman vs. De Negre. 1102—Jacobowitz vs. Michaels. 1018—Seligsberg vs. Mayer. 2623—Siebold vs. Krementz. 974—Franklin vs. Morton. 1187—Hellinger vs. Meyer. 1188—Isaacs vs. Thiele. 1282—Hagedorn vs. McCabe. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1265—Littery vs. Kaiser. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1268—Berlin vs. Brandt. 1269—Bartels vs. Kennedy. 1270—Chemical National Bank vs. Fox. 1271—Kelly vs. Women's Hospital. 1272—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 1273—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 1274—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1275—Popp vs. International Navigation Company. 1276—Clogett vs. Stubbs. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 1278—Meyer vs. Lindeman. 1279—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3181—Linz vs. Wilson. 3010—Hunewell vs. Bixby. 3146—Dobson vs. Miller. 2913—Mount Morris Bank vs. Lawson. 2799—Rycroft vs. Goodman. 3081—Lind vs. Tracey. 2731—Tebbitts vs. Taylor. 2638—Weiss vs. Hatfield. 3231—Wells & Newton Company vs. Reinhardt. 3214—Koller vs. David. 3016—Silverman vs. East Side Bank. 3082—Lyons vs. Tolk. 3238—Simers vs. Mathews. 3115—Harbough vs. Smith. 2317—Scranton Glass Company vs. Ormisby.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—146—Johnston vs. Granger.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1318.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—Richard Leach.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Louis Rothman and Sarah Silvermeister. 2—George Hannan. 3—Harriet Raisebeck. 4—Carl Abtesch. 5—Frederick Blatt. 6—James Hughes. 7—William Roesch. 8—Edward H. Horner, (4.) 9—Vernon A. Keach. 10—Robert Dupree. 11—Mandel Debrawski. 12—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 13—John Cleary and Michael Fitzgerald. 14—Mello Gachio. 15—Frank Lovello, Polatzo Gerolomo, and Polamo Carmaro. 16—Philip Germaine. 17—Sing Wing.

Pleadings.—1—John Mohr. 2—Abram Taub. 3—Louis Taub. 4—Timothy Donovan. 5—Rafaele Passcrella. 6—John McCool. 7—Caroline Finke. 8—William H. Loffer, (4.) 9—Isaac Oppenheimer. 10—Harry Carpenter. 11—Nathan Cohen. 12—Edward Dunne. 13—Fannie M. Leslie. 14—May Ward and Mary Walsh. 15—Emil Jaeglen. 16—Joseph Kennedy. 17—Richard Fanning and Frank Knapp. 18—Philip Murray. 19—Marco Rovere and Timothy McCarthy. 20—Louis Peters. 21—Charles Pitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Siere and Pasquale Barbiere. 2—Victor Miller. 3—John Murphy. 4—Frank Farrell. 5—Richard Russell. 6—Giuseppe Montalo. 7—William Schiemer, (to fix a day for trial.) 8—John Curtis. 9—Edmund F. Weber. 10—Carl Salzer. 11—Mary A. Fitzsimmons. 12—Frank Harabes. 13—John Schloepf and James Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Reilly.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Paulina Colburn vs. Adam Marsh and others, appellants; Henry Cellner, appellant, vs. August Daly.—Judgment affirmed with costs, on opinion below.

John E. Hiles vs. Maris J. Fisher, appellant, and William R. Fisher.—Judgment modified in accordance with views set forth in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party.

Ida S. Harrison vs. Union Trust Company of New-York and others, appellants; Adam R. Stevens vs. same.—Judgment affirmed with costs, with leave to defendants, upon payment of costs of demurrer, to answer within twenty days after service of notice of entry of judgment upon this affirmance.

Lilian Cauchois, appellant, vs. William B. Proctor; Leonora S. Gray vs. William T. Baker and another, appellants. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Anelia C. Bernstein vs. Joseph Nealis, appellant; George F. Nixon vs. Acquilino Zuricoldy and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Louis Knell et al. vs. William Stephan, &c., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of General Term.

People vs. Carl Fuller, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

People vs. George R. Van Alstyne, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and defendant ordered discharged.

Theodore Moss, appellant, vs. Eugene Tompkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the case of Bernstein vs. Meech.

Emil Jung, appellant, vs. William Keuffel and another.—Judgment appealed from affirmed, and the appeal from the order dismissed, and the defendant granted one bill of costs as upon an appeal from a judgment.

Jenette Nelson, appellant, vs. Roswell Eaton Brown, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for respondent, with costs, in all courts.

Nellie House vs. Frederick Walsh, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Benjamin B. Strong vs. Louise A. Sheffield.—Order of General Term reversing judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute directed for defendant, with costs.

People vs. Clara M. Underhill and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted.

Charles H. Palmer vs. Augusta R. Gould, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment of Special and General Terms reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

McGrane Cox, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. The State.—Award reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

George B. Swikehard, &c.; Commissioners, &c., vs. Fred P. Michels and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Argel K. Jorgenson, appellant, vs. Flavius T. Squires and another.—Order of General Term affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for respondent, with costs.

Charles M. Drake, vs. State.—Award affirmed, with costs.

People ex. rel. William Howes vs. Thomas F. Grady, Police Justice, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

In reapplication of City of Watertown to take lands, &c., in general assignment of William G. Hevenor to Hudson Ansley.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re claim of William Lang, executor, &c., vs. estate of Eliza Stringer, appellant.—Order of General Term reversed, and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs, to appellant in all courts.

Adrian Iselin, appellant, vs. John H. Starlin.—Judgment of General Term modified so as to reverse that of Special Term, and order a new trial, and as modified affirmed; costs to abide event.

Andrew G. Washbon and another vs. Nancy Cope and others, appellants.—Order of General Term reversed; that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to defendant, Mrs. Cope, in all courts. The appeal of the other defendants dismissed upon the motion to dismiss made by counsel for plaintiff herein, with costs.

Martha E. Seymour vs. Spring Forest Cemetery Association, appellant; Jacob A. Zimmerman and another, appellants, vs. Christian Jourgensen; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, committee, &c., appellant, vs. Henry Siefke; William Proome and another, appellants, vs. Frederick C. Jennings and another; Sophia Frick Hillen, appellant, vs. Adrian Iselin and another; Richard Cronin and others vs. William M. Tebo, appellant; The Ocean Steam Navigation Company vs. Campania Trasatlantica Espanola, appellant; David E. Borrows, appellant, vs. Henry W. Webster; First National Bank of Sing Sing vs. Thomas H. Chalmers and another, appellants; Herman T. Von Kamen, appellant, vs. Diedrich Ross; Thomas Conville, appellant, vs. Sheridan Shook and another; Robert K. Dow, appellant, vs. Iowa Central Railway Company, &c.; John Charlton and another vs. Cora L. Scoville and another, appellants; Port Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railway Company, appellants, vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company; Daniel H. Deyoe, appellant, vs. Herbert J. Woodworth and others; James Brady vs. Henry E. Valentine, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Health Department of City of New-York, appellant, vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church in City of New-York.—Argued by Roger Foster for appellant, S. P. Nash for respondent.

United States Trust Company of New-York, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Argued by Edward W. Sheldon for appellant; David J. Dean for respondents.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.—Argued by David J. Dean for appellants, Charles E. Miller for respondent.

Moses D. Tennant, as administrator, &c., vs. Eugene Kelly, appellant.—Argued by A. C. Wade for appellant; submitted for respondent.

National Commercial Bank of Albany, appellant, vs. Charlotte C. Gray, as executrix, &c.—Argued by Abraham Lansing for appellant, Jacob H. Clute for respondent.

The calendar for Wednesday is Nos. 15, 28, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—New notes of issue for the February term must be filed in all cases on or before Saturday, Jan. 26, 1895, with date of appeal and the name of the Judge who tried the case. The new note of issue must further state whether appeal from order or a judgment, and must be accompanied by three printed copies of the case upon appeal, if the appeal is from a judgment, or the same will not be placed upon the calendar. By order of the court.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—No printed case or bill of exceptions will be received by the Clerk of the General Term unless it appears upon its face that it has been duly settled and ordered on file by the Judge or referee who tried the cause, and filed pursuant to such order. By order of the court.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Macy vs. Welling—Hamilton Odell, Ernest vs. Ebbecker—Wilbur Larremore, Sloan vs. Baird—Hamilton Odell. Wise vs. Wise Company—Edmund Kelly. Schnugg vs. Reid—Robert L. Redfield. Nicolson vs. Nicholson—Charles E. Lydecker. Pease vs. Gillette—John A. Mapes.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—South Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens, Corwin & Co.—Edward L. Patterson.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Matter of Freeman—Richard M. Henry.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Dewes vs. Dey—Louis Hanneman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Florence G. Collins vs. James L. Stewart—Sutherland R. Haxtum. Matter of American Champion Gas Lamp Company—Otto Ditter.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—South Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens, Corwin & Co.—Howell H. Barnes.

CITY COURT — Fitzsimons, J.—Herman Srung vs. John Macrea—Daniel J. Early.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William Greenfield vs. Julius Librowicz—David Pfeiffer.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Cullen, J.—Part I.—Landon, J.—Part II.

760, 765—King vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad

POPULIST ALLEN SPEAKS

He Warmly Defends His Party Before the Senate.

BOTH FACETIOUS AND ACRIMONIOUS

His Party is Not One of Vagaries He Claims—He Is Against the Repeal of the State Bank Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—There were only two speeches in the Senate to-day on the discussion of the Urgency Deficiency bill, one by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) and the other by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.)

Mr. Call's address was directed largely to the unequal distribution of wealth in the United States and England, and to the accumulation of enormous fortunes by a few families, which condition of things he attributed to legislation that created franchises and monopolies.

Mr. Allen aimed at defending the Populist Party from the assumption that it was a party of vagaries. He asserted that there was no vagary in the Omaha platform (not even the Sub-Treasury scheme) that could be compared with the Democratic vagary of the proposed repeal of the tax on State bank circulation. He was facetious in his references to yesterday's "love feast" between leading men of the Democratic and Republican Parties in the Senate; to their "falling on necks, and weeping," to Mr. Gorman's "Macedonian cry," and to Mr. Allison's response with an "offer of assistance." He said that it had never dawned on members of these two parties that neither of them was to have charge of the Government of the country, and that it would be turned over to the Populist Party in 1896—and he predicted that this was to happen—the two other parties having confessed their inability to manage and control the affairs of the Government.

Mr. Allen drifted into a discussion with Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.,) who indorsed one of the planks of the Populist platform—the one as to election of Senators by the people—as something which he had long advocated. "There," said Mr. Allen, triumphantly, "is another accession to the Populist Party."

"No," Mr. George retorted, "it is an accession of the Populist Party to me." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen discussed at much length and with great acrimony a speech made in the Baltimore Bankers' Convention by Mr. Hendrix of New-York, and denied Mr. Hendrix's assertion that the Populists were against the national banks. "And who," he asked, "is this man? What is his pedigree, this man who, in a public address, deals in systematic misrepresentation and falsehood, and who offers insults to a great political party?"

Mr. George having got from Mr. Allen a paper setting out the principles of the Populist Party, (agreed to in St. Louis last month,) called attention to the omission in that paper of the two chief declarations of that party—the Sub-Treasury statement and the Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs—and he asked whether the Populist Party had abandoned those principles.

"If I had it in my power," Mr. Allen replied, "I would reduce every railroad and telegraph corporation to Government ownership."

In further colloquy with Mr. George, Mr. Allen remarked satirically that it was a "great deal nicer for the Senator from Mississippi to prod the sore spots of the Populist Party than to have the sore spots of the Democratic Party prodded." [Laughter.] He added that the Sub-Treasury statement had never been held up as a substantial feature of the Populistic faith. He did not want to characterize as bitterly as he might the Democratic scheme of repealing the State bank tax, but he would say that the Populist Sub-Treasury statement was a work of sound philosophy, as compared with the visionary vagary of the unconditional repeal of the State bank tax—a repeal which would allow every Tom, Dick, and Harry to organize a little corporation and flood the country, without any restraint whatever, with bank bills of that corporation. And he asked whether Mr. George would throw away that State bank repeal if he (Mr. Allen) would throw away the Sub-Treasury statement.

Mr. George replied that he regarded the interference of Congress with the State banks as such an unwarranted act of usurpation that if there was no other reason for taking it from the statute book, that reason would be enough for him.

At the close of Mr. Allen's speech the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business—Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) first announcing his intention to bring the bill to a final vote to-morrow. The Senate, at 4:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The Indian Bill Discussed and the Sundry Civil Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Most of the session to-day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. It carries a total appropriation of $6,494,820.86, as against $6,733,008.18 appropriated for the current year, and $6,723,844.83, the total of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Interior. General debate was not closed when the House adjourned.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) and placed on the calendar.

President Cleveland's veto of the bill authorizing the entry of public lands for reservoirs and gravel pits, and granting right of way to railroads and canals thereto, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following bills were passed:

House bill authorizing Lieut. Col. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General, and Dr. George H. Penrose, Surgeon United States Army, to accept gifts from the Argentine Minister on behalf of his Government.

Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of State to credit the accretions on the fund to pay awards under the Caracas convention in 1868 to the Venezuelan Government upon the awards made by the commission of 1889-90.

Senate bill authorizing Commander D. W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal from the Chilean Government.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Some of the Eastern Provisions for Public Buildings and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as reported to the House to-day, carries an appropriation of $38,540,721, being $7,843,793 less than the estimates on which it is based, and $4,286,-245 above the amount carried by the bill for the year 1895.

The following provision is made in connection with the appropriation for the Appraisers' Warehouse, New-York City:

The limit of cost of building, exclusive of cost of site, is extended $1,000,000, making the total limit of cost $1,650,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize a contract or contracts to be entered into for the construction of any portion or the whole of said building, including heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, or any portion of the same, subject to appropriations made or to be made therefor by Congress.

In connection with public buildings the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of the Post Office at Allegheny, Penn.; Court House and Post Office at Detroit, Mich.; Custom House at Portland, Ore.; Post Office at Pueblo, Col., and Court House and Post Office at Savannah, Ga.

In connection with the appropriation for the Gettysburg battlefield, the Secretary of War is authorized to receive from the Gettysburg Memorial Association a deed of conveyance to the United States of the lands belonging to the association, and to pay to the association $2,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the indebtedness of the association.

Among appropriations for public buildings are the following:

Buffalo, N. Y., $125,000; Philadelphia, to purchase ground adjoining the Post Office, $16,000; Worcester, Mass., $50,000; Washington, D. C., continuation of Post Office, $675,000.

New lightship and lighthouses are authorized as follows, in addition to numerous Western appropriations:

Boston Harbor, lightship, $35,000; New-Bedford, lighthouse on Butler Flats, $45,-000; lighthouse and fog signal at Spring Point, Me., $20,000; revenue cutter for the New-England coast, $100,000.

River and harbor improvements are provided for under the contract system, as follows:

Philadelphia Harbor, continuing removal of Smith's and Windmill Islands, $1,000,000; Hudson River, New-York, $500,000; Point Judith, R. I., continuing harbor of refuge, $260,000; New-York Harbor, prevention of deposits, $43,000, of which $10,000 for a new steam tug.

WILL OPPOSE A REORGANIZATION

Policy Holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association So Decide at a Meeting.

A meeting of policy holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association who will oppose the proposed reorganization of the company met yesterday in the office of their counselor, Meyer Auerbach, at 22 William Street. The policy holders present promised to attend the meeting on Friday in the office of the association, at 320 Broadway, and vote against the plan of reorganization.

"Everybody felt," said Lawyer Auerbach after the meeting, "that the reorganization would be unfair to the policy holders, who number 50,000, scattered all over this country, and who have helped to build up the association.

"We claim, too, that the circular issued by the association on Dec. 18, calling for the meeting of Jan. 18, is altogether misleading in the statement of facts. The scheme of the management to reorganize the management means that the management is to get the benefit of the prosperity of the association, made by the policy holders.

"The management, according to its circular, is trying to obtain the policy holders consent to its appropriation of the present assets of the association without any compensation whatever to the policy holders. The management does not suggest even that the policy holders will have any right to a share in the distribution of the association's assets."

Lawyer Auerbach said he did not know exactly what the assets of the association are at present. He knew that in November, 1893, the assets exceeded the liabilities by about $97,000, while there was an emergency fund of over $118,000. Besides that, a considerable amount was due the association under an agreement with the Investment Company of New-Jersey.

TO PROTECT FISH AND GAME.

Recommendations of the Senate Committee for Amending the Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Fish and Game Laws, which, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, has been taking testimony and making inquiries as to any needed changes or modifications of the fish and game laws, submitted its report to the Senate to-day. The report makes the following recommendations:

First.—That the main features of the present game law remain unchanged except in the instances hereinafter referred to, or where the changes are needful to make the law clearer and more readily comprehensible.

Second.—For the purpose of making the law more readily understood we recommend that at the end of each section of the law the penalty for its violation should be distinctly set forth, without requiring, as at present, reference to various other sections.

Third.—Penalties for ordinary violations of the law should not be made unduly harsh, but for the more serious violations of the law an additional or increased fine should be imposed for repeated offenses.

Fourth.—The killing of fish by the use of dynamite or other explosives should be punished with the utmost severity, including imprisonment, and this should be made mandatory and not discretionary with the acting magistrate.

Fifth.—The use of nets for catching fish of any kind in the fresh waters of the State should be prohibited, except at a distance of one mile from the main shore or from the shores of any islands in said waters. All nets used in the fresh waters of the State, except scap nets, or other small nets used for the catching of bait, should be licensed by the Fish Commissioners, who should be authorized to seize and destroy all unlicensed nets.

Sixth.—The season for the killing of deer in all portions of the State, except Long Island and the adjacent counties, should be from Aug. 15 to Oct. 20, hounding should be permitted only from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, and the killing of deer between Oct. 20 and Aug. 15 by any method should be prohibited throughout the entire State. In Long Island and the adjacent counties a close season of two years, prohibiting the killing of deer, should be established, after which an open season from the 1st to the 6th of November should be permitted.

Seventh.—One or more places should be established at State expense for the propagation and distribution of oyster seed.

Eighth.—The special enactments by Boards of Supervisors heretofore adopted, modifying or amending the general game law, should be repealed, and, except in connection with the shell-fish industries, where frequently vested charter rights are involved, the Board of Supervisors in the respective counties should have no power to in any way modify or amend the game law.

Ninth.—The unlawful transportation or possession of deer by any person, while actually engaged in the employ of a common carrier, should be made an offense on the part of such common carrier and punishable as such.

Tenth.—The law should be made as liberal as possible in permitting the spearing of suckers and the taking of other common food fish in waters throughout the State not inhabited by trout, in order that the rights of the people in this respect may not be unnecessarily interfered with.

Eleventh.—Without reflection at all upon the present Board of Fish Commissioners, against whose administration of their office no complaint of any nature has been made to your committee, we feel that the protection of fish and game is of such vital importance to all the people of the State that at least one of the Commissioners having charge of this department should be paid a salary sufficient to compensate him for the time and labor which the proper performance of his duty involves. We would also recommend that the number of Commissioners be reduced to three.

Twelfth.—The number of game protectors should be increased from twenty to forty.

May Work as Individual Companies.

It was reported down town yesterday that the Directors of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company were considering measures for the separation of the operation of the constituent companies. It is intimated that various industrial combinations, including this one, have not maintained the trade held by the several companies before their management was centralized.

The work now in hand is interesting to corporations, because from it conclusions useful to corporations similarly situated are expected. It is thought that a plan will be devised by which combinations may get the benefit of uniformity in price and of saving in the cost of raw materials, while still enjoying the development in trade that usually comes from distinct organizations.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TWO PARCELS OF LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE SOLD.

The Exchange Directors Get the Report of the Committee of Fifteen—Auction Sales.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Hudson Realty Company, to Charles Lowen, at $25,000, the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, 92.6 by 100.5 by 144.1 by 112.6. Mr. Lowen will build a seven-story apartment house, covering about 54 feet of the corner.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edward Livingston, to Henry and D. E. Oppenheimer, six and one-half lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 375 feet west of Central Park West, at $150,000.

Mrs. C. Lehmaier is the purchaser of the dwelling 821 West Seventy-fifth Street reported sold yesterday.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday afternoon and discussed the report of the Committee of Fifteen, which was appointed to reform certain existing conditions in the business and facilitate dealings in realty. The entire report providing for rules to govern the proposed Board of Registered Brokers and to extend the present facilities of the Exchange was generally approved, but no formal action was taken, owing to the absence from the meeting of Messrs. Read, Luyster, and Harnett, three of the Directors. An adjournment was taken for a week. In the meantime the Committee of Fifteen will get from the counsel of the Exchange an opinion on certain legal questions which are presented. One of the reforms suggested is the abolition of the cumulative system of voting for Exchange officers. The question is whether this abolition can be accomplished without some special legislation.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold at $18,200, to Henry Feldmann, the four-story and basement brick house 67 Seventh Street, north side, between Second and First Avenues, 25 by 92.6. The property at 291 Greenwich Street was bid in at $35,000, and that at 228 Bowery was withdrawn.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition, at $16,000, to James McKeown, the three-story brick dwelling 342 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 475 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82, three-story and basement brick and terra cotta dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,250; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, John Frankenheimer, referee, 634 East Eleventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9, four-story brick tenement.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., receiver's sale, Henry S. Ward, receiver, 2,272 acres, with about 301.25 feet front, on the West Farms Road, near dividing line of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot, bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5½ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 470 Greenwich Street, seven-story brick warehouse, by Cleveland F. Benton and others of Perth Amboy, N. J.; cost, $18,000.

Northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Jeremiah A. Hallanan of 108 East Ninetieth Street; cost, $3,000.

West side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three-story frame tenement, by Jennie E. Boodles of 868 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $6,000.

South side of Cedar Place, 100 feet east of Forest Avenue, two three-story frame tenements, by Sophia F. Quick of 842 Tinton Avenue; cost, $12,000.

East side of Prospect Avenue, 344 feet north of Westchester Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, by Marcus Nathan of 1,899 Madison Avenue; cost, $8,000.

Southwest corner of Water and Montgomery Streets, alterations to two-story brick factory, by Treadwell & Harris Baking Company; cost, $2,500.

No 62 College Place, alteration to five-story brick store building, by Hannah G. Gery; cost, $4,000.

No. 205 West Fourteenth Street, alterations to four-story brick clubhouse, by Xavier Club; cost, $5,000.

Northwest corner of Marcher and Jerome Avenues, alterations to three-story frame hotel, by Adolph M. Bendheim; cost, $1,000.

No. 180 Greenwich Street, alterations to six-story brick warehouse, by Frank M. Robinson; cost, $8,000.

Northeast corner of Rivington and Lewis Streets, alterations to store and six-story brick tenement, by Mark Ash; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,870 Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to three-story brick dwelling, by Jacob Slupsey; cost, $400.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Canal Avenue, alterations to two-story frame office and coal pocket, by Olin J. Stephens; cost,——.

Nos. 10 and 12 College Place, alterations to five-story brick warehouse, by Columbia College; cost, $9,000.

No. 24 College Place, alterations to five-story frame factory, by Columbia College; cost, $20,000.

East side of Webster Avenue, 400 feet north of Welch Street, alteration to two-story frame dwelling, by John B. Haskin; cost, $750.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, at $2,500, to Adelaide E. Payne, plaintiff, the two and one-half story frame dwelling 163 Ainslie Street, north side, 60 feet west of Leonard Street, 20 by 62.6 by 20 by 65.2. To Henry Dixon Jones, plaintiff, at $1,350, he sold the three-story brick dwelling on the east side of Fleet Place, 188.10 feet south of Tillary Street, 21.6 by 39 to Hudson Avenue by 21.7 by 36.8½. To Edmund A. Gearon, plaintiff, at $11,025, he sold the three four-story frame flats 31 to 35 Belmont Avenue, 100 by 100. To James M. Wentz, plaintiff, at $18,500, he sold the seven two-story brick dwellings 305 to 317 Sheffield Avenue, each 18.6 by 95, and the three-story brick dwelling, with store, 319 Sheffield Avenue, 29 by 95.

Mr. William Cole sold to Henry E. Frankenburg, plaintiff, at $8,500, the three-story brick dwelling 152 Decatur Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sumner Avenue, 18.9 by 100.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Pauline Byers, at $6,900, the three-story brick dwelling 620 Greene Avenue, south side, 174 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, 51 by 100.

Mr. John F. Clark as referee sold to Walter L. Durack, at $5,000, the three-story brick store 2,070 Fulton Street, south side, 320 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, 20 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

650 Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 25; Matthew Mather, owner.

Kingsland Avenue, west side, 140 feet north of Meeker Avenue, three three-story frame flats, for three families each, 20 by 50 each; George Gess, owner.

Avenue C, south side, 21.7½ feet west of East Eleventh Street, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 28.6 by 40, $3,500; Jacob Bossert, owner.

Bay Twenty-ninth Street, southeast corner Bath Avenue, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 28.2 by 36.6, $5,000; Mrs. I. C. Fales, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

20TH St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25.4 x96x23x82; Charles H. Katsch to Emma and Frederick Gloss..... $1

SAME property; Frederick Gloss and wife to Charles H. Katsch..... 1

9TH St, n s, lot 40, map of Belleria Lots, 20x98.9; Joseph A. Thompson, referee, to William C. Lester..... 10,100

MOORE ST, 249; H. and Edward A. Belais and wives to Rose Levy.... 1

138TH St, n s, 350 ft w e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; trustees of Elizabeth J. Fosdick to William E. Callender..... 21,000

MONROE ST, 251; Rosa Levy to Henry and Edward O. Belais..... 1

SAME property, and 249 Monroe St; Jacob Horowitz and wife to same, ½ part..... 35,500

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 13; Rebecca E. Brown to Thomas S. Shortland.. 10 &c.

13TH ST, 118 West; Emelie S. Thackston and husband to Leonora T. Hatfield..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 352.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25x103.3; Sophie Hencken to William Bach..... 25,250

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, Lot 35 map of Nicholas Gouverneur, 25x87; George F. Bleil and wife to Lena Bernski.. 33,250

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 75x100; Louis M. Jones to John J. Clark..... 1

BLEECKER ST, s s, 29.1 ft e of Crosby St, 25x101.6; Elias L. M. Bristol to John B. Cole..... 1 &c.

18TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; John J. Dufais, trustee, to Julius Loewenthal..... 55,000

22D ST, n e s, 323 ft s e of 1st Av, 21.6x98.9; Nellie M. O'Sullivan to William H. Hall..... 22,250

70TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 180x100.5; Jessie and Arthur L. Meyer to Henry L. Sprague.... 91,500

11TH AV, s e corner of 60th St, 25.5x100; Theresa Krapp to Maria W. Andreas..... 12,120

66TH ST, n s, 153.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28.6x100.5; John B. Cole and wife to E. M. Bristol..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 75th St, 51.2x100; Jessie L. Mayer and another to Margaretha Card..... 188,000

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; William N. Wolfe to Henrietta Goodman..... 1

66TH ST, 161 and 159 West; the Amsterdam Improvement Company to John B. Cole..... 10

70TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 180x100.5; Margaret and James Van D. Card to Jessie Meyer..... 90,000

43D ST, 143 West; Walter B. Merriam to John L. Sauervein..... 1

SAME property; Ellen M. Merriam to same..... 1

78TH ST, 161 West; Daniel B. Childs and wife to Lucy W. Drexel..... 32,000

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x102.2; Edmund Coffin, Jr., to Henry C. Stevens, Jr..... 10

65TH ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Edmund Coffin, Jr.... 10

11TH AV, 614; Alice Purcell to Frederick Baltinger, Jr..... 1

WEST END AV, 202; Seth M. Milliken to John O'Connell..... 22,500

66TH ST, 149 West; James O'Brien and wife to William H. Peters..... 43,000

104TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 4th Av, 12.6x100; Thomas Burns to Louise Weber..... 8,000

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Minnie L. Simon to Salie Schuster..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Rosa Stiffsonn and another to Charles H. Louis..... 15,500

2D AV, 1,844; Edward D. Connolly and wife to Jennie Kaiser..... 25,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,440; Hypolite Roos and wife to Cornellus M. Breen..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.4; Max C. Baum and wife to Philip Acker and another..... 18,000

75TH ST, 202 East; Leopold B. Rosenberg and wife to Patrick Kelly.. 11,750

MADISON AV, s e corner of 80th St, 100.8x190; Mary V. Jordon and another, by guardian, to A. A. Jackson..... 2,222

82D ST, 158 East; Jennie Kaiser to E. D. Connolly..... 16,500

MADISON AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x190; Laura Gleason Collins to A. A. Jordon..... 1

SAME property; Frederick W. Gleason to same..... 1

SAME property; Third National Bank of the City of Syracuse to same..... 1

SAME property; Orson C. Gleason and others to same..... 1

52D ST, 309 East; Alexander Pirie and wife to James C. Mitchell..... 4,333

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.8 ft n of 106th St, 16.8x75; Elise Welgie to Thomas J. Carlton..... 9,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 108th St, 17.7x63; Abraham Goldstein and wife to George Hinck and another. 22,500

130TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; William H. Nichols to Susan Roche..... 1,000

5TH AV, 2,232; John W. Haaren to Moses Boehm..... 23,000

14TH ST, 99 West; Louis Wirth and wife to Leopold Friesen..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Mary E. Garrett to Carrie Gault..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.10x326.5, to centre of Old Harlem Post Road; Joseph Stelner to Sarah J. Lozier..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.10x294.8 to Old Harlem Post Road, x-x-316.10; Same to same.. 100

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 90x 99.11; Caroline Metcalf to GeorgeH. Stimpson to John B. Cole..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Edward G. Alsdorf to Henry Stein..... 1

90TH ST, 45 West; Thomas Cowman and wife to Mathias Goeran and wife..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 90 ft s of 144th St, 40x100; Francesca Louis to Philip Frank..... 1

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 14.10 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Sallie Schuster to Minnie L. Simon..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; E. L. Barnard and another, executors, to Edward S. Schaeffler.. 12,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Henry W. Alexander, Jr., referee, to E. T. Sullivan..... 15,000

142D ST, 507, e of Alexander Av, 18x 50; Philip Acker and wife to M. C. Baum..... 11,000

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 134th St, 20x89.6; R. L. Harrison to Albert Bogert..... 15,500

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 50x62; Lewis Z. Bach and others to John Kirk..... 1

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 22 ft s of 134th St, 75x89; Benjamin F. Watkins and wife to Albert Bogert.... 58,000

BREMER AV, n w corner of Union St, 50x112; William M. Hoes, referee, to Nelson Smith, Jr..... 2,725

142D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to George Keller..... 1

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Academy St, 25x100; William P. Simms and wife to Grace W. Sims. 1

99TH ST, 43 West; George Hessels and wife to Mathias Goeren..... 1

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 154.2 ft s of Kirkside Av, 56.2x100.11x 51.4x87; Henry J. Abels and wife to Martin J. Kirby..... 10

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 210.4 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28.1x108x25.8x 100.11; James C. Mahoney to Martin J. Kirby..... 10

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Locust Av, 100x100; Letitia M. Clarke to Richard H. Clarke..... 2

WEST FARMS TO HUNTS POINT ROAD, w s, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, 55x112x30x56x85x 159; Ellen C. V. Heppert to Catharine Kelly..... 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 297.10 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x70.9x25.5x72.3; Walter Wilcox and wife to William H. Booth..... 3,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLIGIER, Edward J., and wife to Israel C. Jones; w s of Bathgate Av, 125 ft n of 172d St, or Bathgate Place, 5 years..... $2,000

ADDISON, Mathilda, to Mary K. Marshall; s s of 124th St, 207.10 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BENGTSON, Mathilda A., and Bengt, to Andrew Anderson; Simpson St, w s, 152.8 ft s of Lyon St, 1 year..... 100

BOOTH, William H., and wife to John F. Condon; s s of Fairmount Place, 297.10 ft w of Marmion Av, 2 years..... 1,800

BOGERT, Albert, to Daniel G. Thompson and another; e s of Alexander Av, 100 ft s of 134th St, 3 years..... 8,000

BOGERT, Albert, to Robert L. Harrison; same property, 1 year..... 2,250

BELL, Clark, and wife to Deborah J. Shipman; plot 1,010, map of property of Jumel estate, n of 159th St, 5 years..... 2,180

BACH, William, to George Hencken; n s of 13th St, 352.6 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

BREEN, Cornelius M., to Hippolite Roose; 1,440 Lexington Av, 1 year. 1,800

BAITINGER, Frederick, Jr., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 11th Av, 37.9 ft n of 45th St, 3 years..... 7,500

SAME to Alice Purcell; e s of 11th Av, 37.9 ft n of 45th St, 3 years.... 2,300

BACH, William, to F. A. O. Schwarz; n s of 13th St, 352.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 15,000

BERNSTEIN, Lena, to George F. Bleil and another; Lot 38, map of lands of Nicholas Gouverneur, 10th Ward, 5 years..... 14,000

BOEHAN, Daniel, and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of 26th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av and adjoining property, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 42,000

BOEHM, Mosed, to John W. Haaren; w s of 5th Av, 25 ft s of 136th St, 2 years..... 5,000

CAWOOD, Ann E., to Silas A. Brush; Lot 66, map E, part of West Morrisania, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 1,000

CROWELL, Charles E., and others to Cornelia L. Marshall; 34 and 36 Grove St, 5 years..... 40,000

CLARK, John J., to Louis M. Jones; n s of Grand St, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year..... 43,000

CAMERON, Jane, to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 24th St, 309 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

CARLETON, Thomas J., to Annabella L. Armstrong; w s of Lexington Av, 34.8 ft n of 106th St, 2 years..... 2,000

CALLENDER, William E., to Charles B. Fosdick, trustee, &c.; n s of 138th St, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year. 16,800

DASTLER, Pauline, to Gottfried Bay; n s of 42d St, 78 ft e of 11th Av, 6 years..... 1,200

DOYLE, John, and wife to Susan E. Hoyt and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 32d St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

FARLEY, John T., and wife to Bertha Metzger; n w corner of Central Park West and 70th St, 1 year.... 46,000

FORSTER, William and James, to William Hall's Sons; 12, 14, and 18 West 82d St, 1 year..... 3,000

GOEREN, Mathias, and another to George Hessels; 43 West 99th St, 2 years..... 2,500

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH to Caroline H. Johnston; n s of 104th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 60,000

HOHL, Charles, to Augustus Gareiss; s s of 133d St, 245.8 ft w of Willow Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SAME to same; s s of 133d St, 220 ft w of Willow Av, 2 years..... 1,000

HALL, William H., and wife to William Funk and another; n s of 22d St, 323 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HEATH, Mary F., to Elizabeth Barker; s s of 39th St, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 800

HALL William W., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 76th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 11 months..... 20,000

HALL, William H., and wife to Noble J. Hall; n s of 22d St, 323 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,500

HALL, William W., to Thomas R. Hall and another; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 11 months..... 15,000

HOLLINGSWORTH, William S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Lenox Av, 75.11 ft n of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 13,000

HOFFMIRE, John E., and Grace A., to the American Savings Bank; s s of 78th St, 99.9 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 7,000

KIRK, John, to Lewis Z. Bach and another; w s of Brook Av, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 11 months..... 8,000

SAME to Judson S. Todd; same property, 11 months..... 10,000

KELLER, George, to James F. Barry; n s of 142d St, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 3 instalments..... 3,000

KEMP, Abraham and Fanny, to William A. Sherman and another, administrator, &c.; 57 Ridge St, 5 years..... 21,000

SAME to Rachel Rich; same prop., 3 years..... 3,000

KRIELSHEIMER, Aaron, and wife to Edward Heyman; s s of 59th St, 281.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 8,500

KAISER, Jennie, to Edward D. Connolly; e s of 2d Av, 58½ ft n of 95th St, 2 years..... 4,000

KOPPETZKY, Lena, to Albert Jacoby; 1,140 2d Av, also 1,148 2d Av, instalments..... 1,550

LISK, Morris and wife, to the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion; 134 Madison St, 3 years. 25,500

SAME to Jonas Weil and another; same property, instalments..... 8,500

LESSTER, William C., and wife to Mayer Katzenberg; n s of 24th St, Lot 40, map of Bellevue Lots, 3 years..... 7,000

LITTLE, Joseph J., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 45th St, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 35,000

LOZIER, Sarah J., to Joseph Steiner; n w corner of Park Av and 101st St, 2 years..... 15,000

LOUIS, Charles H., to Rosa Stiffsonn, n s of 121st St, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MULLER, John, and another to M. S. Pyne, e s of Washington Av, 42.8 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 4,000

McDONNELL, Paul, and others to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; s e s of 29th St, 150 ft n w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 13,000

MULLER, Elizabeth, to Katie Janssen; n s of 76th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MACKAYE, Henry G., and another to Society for Employment and Relief of Poor Women; e s of 10th St, 100 ft e of Irving Place, 1 year.... 2,500

MACRAE, Mary J., and another to the Equitable Assurance Society; w s of St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 6,000

MARSHALL, Morgan, to The Long Island Loan and Trust Company; n w corner of 40th St, demand.... 15,000

O'CONNELL, John, to S. M. Milliken; e s of West End Av, 22.2 ft n of 74th St, 5 years..... 21,500

PETERS, William H., to James O'Brien; 149 West 66th St, 2 years. 4,000

SAME to James O'Brien; s s of 66th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 5,000

RICE, Henry H., to J. H. von Sachs and another; n s of 50th St, 22 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SALBERG, Meta, to E. F. Stern, trustee; w s of Attorney St, 175 ft s of 118th St, demand..... 1,750

RYDER, Franklin H., and wife to E. W. Baird; w s of 11th Av, 82 ft n of 81st St, 5 years..... 10,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 59th St and 6th Av, 5 years..... 150,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Caroline Metcalf; s s of 132d St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 13,400

SIMON, Minnie L., to Morris Gousenheim; n s of Manhattan St, 14.10 ft w of 125th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SAUERVEIN, John L., to Ellen M. Merrian; 143 West 43d St, 3 years. 20,000

SCHUSTER, Sallie, to Minnie L. Simon; s s of 101st St, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 250

SULLIVAN, Ella, to Isaac Untermyer; n e corner of Lexington Av, and 91st St, 1 year..... 4,680

STEVANE, Albert, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; n s of Division St, 34.1 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year, (two mortgages).... 23,000

SULLIVAN, Ella T., to E. R. Delafield; n e corner of Lexington Av and 91st St, 3 years..... 15,000

WILSON, Henrietta W., to F. J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Rivington and Goerck Sts, 5 years..... 7,500

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL of New-York to Frederick Hornby; n w corner of 8th Av and 92d St to 93d St, 201.5 x175, 3 years..... 250,000

WILSON, Henrietta W., to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of Lexington Av, 67.1 ft s of 49th St, 5 years..... 7,500

WHITE, J. S., and others to Brooklyn Savings Bank; s s of 44th St, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 200,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANGIER, Mary S., to Katharine Bronson..... $15,000

AUSTEN, Peter T., and another, trustees, &c., to P. T. Austen and another, six mortgages..... 6

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Betsey Davis..... 3,000

DUDENHOEFFER, Barbara, to Thomas H. Bauchle..... 4,500

DE VRIES, Henry, to Katie Vorbach. 10,000

DERBY, Richard H., and another, trustees, to C. E. Strong and another, trustees..... 8,045

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Maria Staats..... 2,000

ISAACS, Isaac S., to Isaac Shiman.. 1

KANENBLY, George N., to Emeline Mahnken..... 1

KERNOCHAN, James P., and another, trustees, to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, seven mortgages..... 7

LACY, Henry,

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRES

Greater Percentage in the Crowded Districts Than Up Town.

THE DIFFICULTY IN SAVING LIFE

Schools for the Firemen Suggested by Simon Brentano, Who Has Made a Study of This Interesting Question.

Simon Brentano, who testified before the Tenement Commission early in November relative to the special dangers and conditions of modern tenement house fires, has since that time deduced some new and interesting facts about the causes and best methods of coping with the difficulties successfully.

As he has made a special study of fires in this city and elsewhere for twenty years, and is the owner of one of the best fire libraries in the country, a report which will be made before the Legislature this week on deaths from tenement house fires during the last ten years has been intrusted to him.

Mr. Brentano has been urging for some time the establishment of schools for firemen, where they may be educated, disciplined, and drilled in all of the important duties connected with the fireman's life.

"The work of life saving during a fire," he says, "is important, and should only be intrusted to well-trained and skillful men who have carefully studied and thoroughly understand the numerous difficulties met by firemen in the work of life saving and fire extinguishing."

Mr. Brentano's reports upon fires have been appreciated by Fire Chiefs in this country, and he has read many papers before conventions which treated the subject thoroughly. He has found that, during eleven years, out of the enormous population of over 1,000,000 in the tenement districts, there have only been 177 persons killed and 523 injured. This number is considered very small in proportion to the people who have been exposed and of the large number who have been rescued.

The tenement house population has been changing in certain localities for a number of years, and centralization has brought a great number of foreigners together in one spot. Mechanics and skilled laborers, on the other hand, have at the same time collected in a better class of tenements. It is almost impossible for the Chiefs or Captains to make the aliens understand what to do in case of fire, and they expect, from experience, that a contrary result is more likely to follow an order, although aimed at the preservation of life. It has been shown in a number of instances that instruction to remain at the windows, upon fire escapes, or within the rooms was the signal for many to jump. These people, particularly the foreigners, become so excited that they rush into the midst of the greatest danger, and the firemen, hampered by the responsibility of saving them, are often obliged to turn their attention from the work of fire extinguishing.

Mr. Brentano believes that no department in the world has had to encounter, maintain, and perform daily duties under such trying conditions as those of our local department in the tenement districts. Each fire alarm is answered by three engines, two truck companies, two battalion chiefs, and one section of the insurance patrol. A tenement fire occurring in the vicinity of Grand and Mulberry Streets would call out Engines 55, 20, 31; Hook and Ladder Trucks 9, 6; Lower Deputy Chief and Chiefs of Third and Second Battalion, while a fire occurring in the neighborhood of Broadway and Broome at the same time would also call for Engines 55, 20; Hook and Ladder Truck 9, Lower Deputy Chief and Chiefs of the Third Battalion. These conditions sometimes result, and in the attempt to overcome a fire at one point, other sections may be placed in greater jeopardy.

"The firemen," Mr. Bretano says, "are confronted with the most serious troubles upon reaching the crowded tenements, where they usually find the inmates half-crazed, aggressive, hysterical, dancing, shouting, and running about in the house, or crowding, at times, all together, upon a fire escape. There are cases when the house cannot be entered until a portion of the deadly gases has been allowed to escape. Then it is impossible to learn who are left within, and, later, bodies may be found lying about the rooms half-suffocated.

"It becomes, therefore, an important duty in a fireman's life to accept certain situations unforeseen, and measure his work upon the original lines subject to his own judgment. The first and most important obligation is to rescue all from the building. But while engaged in this humanitarian work everything possible must be done to get the fire under control. To the Fire Department, the simple question of a fire, as a rule, does not trouble the Chiefs so much as the life service.

Mr. Brentano finds that the total number of fires in the eleven years ending Dec. 31, 1894, from all causes, was 35,842. Of this number, 19,059 occurred in tenement houses, being over 53 per cent. of all the fires in the city. The number of tenements is now 39,138, while the total of all structures is 126,000, or one-third tenement houses. The Fire Department therefore performs one-half of its duty in one-third of the buildings, and at the same time gives protection to over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants.

"There is, in most cases of tenement house fires," Mr. Brentano thinks, "no danger comparatively to surrounding property. It is always a question of danger to life, and there is relatively small damage to buildings. We have had frequent and dangerous fires resulting not so much from the cellars, as is commonly supposed, as from other parts of the building, chiefly the first floor, where the spread of the flames is so rapid that escape is out of the question. If the stairways are burning, the difficulty of removal from immediate danger is largely increased.

"The average tenement is said to be about 25 by 90 feet. One hundred and fifty people frequently occupy the rooms. The result of a lamp or oil stove explosion, or of some material in a room accidently taking fire, is enough to create a general stampede. In the night, with the smoke and darkness combined, the chance for life is reduced to a minimum. The records show that in nearly all cases of loss of life or injuries, they have occurred before the arrival of the firemen. Many meet their death before the alarm is given.

"A fire is often allowed to spread through ignorance and stupidity as to the simple way of notifying the nearest station. During tenement-house fires, the news has been carried for blocks to the engine house by some person too excited to even point in the direction of the fire.

"Many differences of opinion exist today as to the structural conditions that would be the most beneficial to tenement houses. Some plans rather favored the rapid spread of fire, such as light shafts and transoms. Many external communications tend to facilitate a fire. Windows from rooms into hallways have burdened the Fire Department with greater care and risks, although the sanitary and hygienic results are better. The power of the pressure from gases generated at the beginning of a fire is so great that every point of little resistance in the building is affected. As a result, the windows are generally broken. Through these openings the fire gains access to the hallway and stairs.

"The frequency of such fires is largely indicative of the character of the people living within the houses. Those of a low order of intellingence in a densely populated district cause more fires. If the members of the commission who are investigating the condition and requirements of tenement houses and their families would live for a time in the tenement sections, and the residents there were forced into the houses up-town, Fifth Avenue would be in the greatest danger from immediate destruction. If people accustomed to refinement should constantly occupy these tenements, the ratio of deaths would be reduced 40 per cent. Actual safety in apartments or homes is no greater than in tenement houses, but the people are safer because of a better care of person and premises."

SAID HE WAS HUMORIST NYE

Chorus Singer Steele Got into the Empire Theatre on His Face, but He Didn't Stay Long.

When John Steele, a chorus singer out of work, is sober, he looks like Bill Nye. When he is drunk he thinks he is Bill Nye. He was drunk Monday night about 8 o'clock, when he walked up to the Empire Theatre box office and said he wanted to see Manager Thomas Shea. Mr. Shea was called.

"Hellos, Tommy! don't you know me?" asked Steele.

"No," said Mr. Shea. "Your face is familiar, but I can't place you."

"That's funny," said Steele. "My name's Nye—William Edgar Nye, more commonly known as 'Bill.'"

Mr. Shea had never met the humorist, and he asked Steele to wait until he got seats for him. He returned presently and handed Steele a ticket. An old actor saw Steele get the pasteboard.

"Since when," he asked Mr. Shea, "are you giving boxes to chorus singers?"

"Chorus singer nothing!" returned Mr. Shea. "That's Bill Nye."

"Yes it is," said the actor, with scorn. "It's Johnny Steele, who used to sing in Ed Rice's choruses."

Mr. Shea induced Mr. Steele to leave the theatre. He stood on the outside steps and began a speech. A few people collected, and Steele was arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was fined $10.

MAYOR STRONG WILL SPEAK TO THE BOYS

Good Results of the Establishment of the Free Reading Rooms.

An entertainment of unusual interest will be given at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening for the benefit of the free reading rooms for working boys, at 68 and 70 University Place.

These rooms are under the control of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society of New-York, incorporated March 26, 1890. Mrs. Willis A. Barnes is President of the society; Stephen W. Collins of 69 Wall Street, Treasurer; C. Alfred Cohen, Recording Secretary, and Miss Letitia C. O'Neil, Corresponding Secretary.

The patrons are John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and James Talcott.

Many prominent persons and organizations are among the contributors to the maintenance of the institution for working boys, which, from the time it was established, eleven years ago, has had a constant and healthy growth, placing it among the foremost of such affairs in the United States.

The rooms are commodious and attractive, and if, after several visits, a boy desires to become a member he receives a ticket, which he forfeits for misbehavior alone. Membership entitles him to the use of the circulating library, the magazines, and the games, while, in addition, he can deposit in the Industrial Savings Bank or in the Penny Provident Fund and receive an interest of 4½ per cent.

He can attend the weekly lectures and the weekly entertainments, join the class in gymnastics, and the temperance club, and is entitled to the benefits of the Summer fresh-air work. Assistance is also furnished in finding employment. During the last year the attendance at the rooms was over 27,000.

A bright and attractive programme has been arranged for Friday night. Mayor Strong will deliver the address of welcome and Lady Henry Somerset and Frances Willard will also speak. The former has manifested a deep interest in the boys during her sojourn in this country, and her talk to them will be directed toward their particular needs.

Miss Willard's address will be made, doubtless, with a view of strengthening and encouraging the temperance principles of the boys. Entertaining music will be a feature of the evening.

The aim of the managers of the home, to provide features in which the boys will be interested and from which they will receive permanent benefit, has been achieved.

Chalk talk and lectures on popular science by professional men have been enjoyed and appreciated.

Sold Edward J. Woolsey's Estate.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 15.—The large estate of Edward J. Woolsey of New-York was sold, under foreclosure, yesterday from the steps of the Queens County Court House by Referee Alfred A. Gardner. The estate comprises nine acres on the East River shore at Astoria and Berrian's Island, about forty-five acres.

The property was sold to satisfy a judgment held by Frank Work and others. The plaintiffs were represented by De Forrest Brothers. Col. Gebhart of New-York, who appeared as attorney for a second mortgagee, Oliver L. Wills, and for E. J. Woolsey, and E. P. Foster, who represented Mrs. Woolsey, both protested the sale. Col. Gebhart offered a guarantee of $1,000 to pay expenses to have the sale adjourned. Although advertised for 10 o'clock, the sale did not take place until an hour and a half later. The legality of the sale will be questioned on this ground.

Both parcels of land were sold to the plaintiff for $23,000 each, his being the only bid.

Capt. Hooker Asks to be Retired.

Police Capt. Henry B. Hooker of the City Hall station made application at Police Headquarters yesterday to be retired. The application was laid over pending his examination by a surgeon.

Capt. Hooker is one of the veterans of the force. He was born Dec. 19, 1830. He was appointed on the police force Jan. 28, 1861, and has been in constant service for almost thirty-four years.

Previous to his being sent to the City Hall squad he was in command of the Thirty-third Precinct at Morrisania.

Six Months for Ringing an Alarm.

George W. Fiske of 656 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who ended a two days' debauch on Saturday by sending out two false alarms of fire from Liberty and Nassau Streets, was arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Two Aged Women Dead.

Ann White, who was born in Ireland, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. She was 100 years old.

Given Davies, who was born in North Wales, died of grip at 788 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Her age was 99 years and 10 months.

SUPT. BYRNES PROTESTS

Free Transportation for Policemen on Public Business Is Asked.

NECESSARY TO THE SERVICE, HE SAYS

The Attorney General Is to be Asked to Place a More Liberal Construction Upon the Constitution.

Superintendent Byrnes sent the following communication to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and requested that immediate action be taken on it:

In the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation of Jan. 7, 1895, the Board of Police is advised that, under the provisions of Section 5, Article XIII., of the Constitution, "Policemen are prohibited from accepting the privileges," of the character specified in my communication to the Board of Police, dated Dec. 28, 1894, namely: Free transportation by passenger lines in operation in this city when upon public business, and free use of the telephone for quick summons to the secen of accident or disturbance, to secure ambulance service or needed assistance.

So important is this matter to the public service and to preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of New-York, that in the performance of duties devolving upon me as the executive officer of this department, I again call the attention of the Board of Police to the absolute necessity of obtaining a further and more liberal construction of the provisions of this section of the Constitution, and, with all respect, I submit that, in order that an opinion should be given which would permit the concurrence of transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies, it should come from the Attorney General of the State of New-York. The privileges asked for in behalf of policemen are in no sense "for his own use or benefit, or for the use and benefit of another," except that other be the State or City of New-York, "with all the service or benefit which the policeman is able to give in the faithful discharge of his duty, or in the cause of humanity.

It cannot be disputed that in the emergency of riot or public disorder there should be no hesitation upon the part of the officer charged with the immediate suppression to use any and all means of transportation to convey his men to the place of such disturbance in the shortest possible time, and I would like to be informed if, under such circumstances, this section of the Constitution could be so construed that the officer making use of one of the lines of railroads in this city as a means of transportation would be guilty of misdemeanor and would forfeit his post as a policeman.

Emergencies of fire, accident, and disorder are liable to, and are occurring every day in this large city, and it is important to efficient service that immediate information should be obtained upon this subject.

Under the present construction of the section referred to, large expenses have already been incurred for transportation of members of the police force in the performance of duty, and unless some relief should be given from the prohibition expressed in the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, it will be necessary that the appropriation made to the department for "contingent expenses for the year 1895" be increased by adding thereto the sum of $50,000, perhaps a larger amount.

Respectfully, THOMAS BYRNES.

On motion of Commissioner Murray, the Corporation Counsel was requested to ask the Attorney General of the State for an opinion.

GAMBLING PLACES ARE NOT OPEN

Superintendent Byrnes's Report on a Charge that Laws Are Not Enforced.

Superintendent Byrnes made a report to the Police Commissioners yesterday in regard to the statements published in a morning newspaper that gambling places and dens of vice had reopened their doors and that twenty-four faro banks and a score of poolrooms and policy shops were in operation in this city below Fourteenth Street. The report read as follows:

I immediately directed the Inspectors of districts and the commanding officers of precincts to make a thorough investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if the published statements were true, and to report the result to me in writing on the morning of the 10th inst.

These reports show that there was not a general relaxation of enforcement of the law in regard to the violations in question in the period mentioned; they also show that in that time, from Dec. 29, 1894, to the morning of Jan. 10, 1895, there were 66 arrests made, 10 for gambling, 39 for selling policy slips, and 17 for attempting to keep and maintain disorderly places. Of the 10 arrests for gambling, 1 was for playing fan-tan, 3 for poker, 1 for "mont," 1 for "craps," 1 for "stbatz," 1 for "kablish," and 2 for gambling in saloons.

These reports also show that there were not in the time specified twenty-four faro banks open in this city below Fourteenth Street, as charged, and that there was not a faro bank open anywhere in the city during that time.

As to poolrooms, the reports show that there were no poolrooms open in this city from the adjournment of the Senate committee up to the date of the reports, Jan. 10. It may be that attempts are occasionally made to operate what are known as "handbooks" in liquor saloons or on the sidewalks, but when these are discovered arrests are promptly made.

The Superintendent also stated in his report that he had sent a communication to the editor of the paper, asking him to place in his possession such evidence as he or any representative may have of the existence of gambling houses, poolrooms, faro banks, or policy shops. In this communication the Superintendent promises that if any member of the Police Department has been guilty of neglect of duty in permitting such places to exist, and such dens of vice to be carried on in violation of law, charges will be preferred against him. To this letter the Superintendent says he received no reply up to the present time.

The Commissioners ordered that a copy of the Superintendent's report be sent to Mayor Strong.

TO REGULATE THE TEA IMPORTS

Mr. McKinney's Suggestion Made to the Appraisers' Conference.

At the session of the Appraisers' conference yesterday Deputy Appraiser McKinney's report and recommendations regarding teas were considered. Mr. McKinney had been designated to examine the subject and to suggest uniform regulations, to be operative under the law of 1893, which was intended to prevent the admission of adulterated teas.

He recommended that tests be made by steeping. His report disclosed that teas rejected at this port entered the country by way of Canada, thus reaching Chicago. He had been assured, however, that customs officers and importers would welcome uniform regulations by which adulterated tea might be kept out of the country. Considerations of public health, he said, justified the law, and importers would earnestly support measures to prevent impure teas from reaching this market.

The conference commended the report. It will probably be formally approved at this morning's session and then forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the Treasury Department.

The Appraisers expect to visit the Board of General Appraisers this afternoon and to finish the work of the conference tomorrow.

Senator Hill Will Speak.

Senator Hill has accepted an invitation to address the members of the Democratic Club at the club dinner to be held at the club house, 617 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 26.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn and Robert B. Roosevelt have also been invited and will attend.

Police to Have Patrol Wagons.

The contract for supplying the Police Department with twelve patrol wagons was awarded yesterday. The wagons will cost $387.50 each.

KING KELLY WILL BE BURIED

Insufficient Evidence Against the Wife and Alleged Accomplice of the Poisoner of Baum.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that he would probably move for the discharge of Mrs. Marie Meyer in a few days. Mrs. Meyer was charged as an accomplice of her husband, Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, with killing Gustav Baum, alias Ludwig Brandt, in order to collect insurance on his life. The doctor was convicted after a prolonged and expensive trial and is now in Sing Sing Prison serving a life sentence. Mrs. Meyer has been detained in the Tombs for about a year and a half.

"I shall recommend the discharge of Mrs. Meyer on her own recognizance," said Col. Fellows. "The trouble with the trial of Mrs. Meyer is that I can get no evidence. There is evidence somewhere, but the trouble is to find it. On the other hand, the trial would be too expensive to the county to warrant the District Attorney in going on with the proofs that are now at hand."

"What will be done with Muller, who was to have been the chief witness against her, in case she is released?"

"Oh, I suppose I will turn him loose. He is now in the House of Detention, and by writing letters and making affidavits for the defense he has very much complicated his position."

It was said in the District Attorney's office that it would cost $30,000 to try Mrs. Meyer.

Dr. O'Sullivan, of Mrs. Meyer's counsel, said:

"Mrs. Meyer's position is unique. She has never said one word about her case since she has been locked up. Who knows whether she is the wife of Dr. Meyer or not?

"She has never said so. Who can prove she is? On the other hand, if the case had ever come to trial, it would have proved the most sensational on record. We know that the man she is charged with conspiring to murder for insurance money is still alive. He is afraid to appear, because he might get into trouble. He is so mixed up with a lot of crooks that he does not dare to show himself."

A reporter for the New-York Times went to the Tombs yesterday to see Mrs. Meyer about her release, but she refused to speak upon the subject. Mrs. Stack, who has charge of the women who are prisoners in the Tombs, said:

"We are all glad to hear that she is to be released. She has been here a long time and we have become fond of her. She is the most patient and quiet prisoner that I have in my charge, and for her sake I am delighted with her good luck."

AN EXONERATION FOR CAPT. WESTERVELT

Commissioners Dismiss the Charge of Neglect of Duty.

The charges made by Superintendent Byrnes against Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, for neglect of duty in failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct, were dismissed by the Police Commissioners yesterday.

When the Commissioners assembled, ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman said that he had not been able to discover any evidence to substantiate the charges.

"There may be policy playing going on in Capt. Westervelt's precinct, as well as in other precincts," said Mr. Wellman, "but it is conducted in such a way as to baffle the diligence of the Captain. The business is not run openly. The book writers carry their books in their own possession and write out slips in barrooms. A Captain cannot be held responsible for 'floating' policy shops.

"I know that the Captain has done everything to suppress policy playing in his precinct, and I therefore move that the charges be dismissed."

Lawyer House, counsel for Capt. Westervelt, told the Commissioners that he was prepared to show that the places alleged to be policy shops by the man "Frenchy," who was a witness before the Lexow committee, had been vacant for months. On the motion of Lawyer Wellman the Commissioners dismissed the charges.

President Martin said that he was sorry that the evidence in the case was not submitted to Lawyer Wellman in the first instance.

"The Board of Police has no desire to try charges for the purpose of dismissing them," he said, "and the Commissioners are not anxious to have Captains placed on trial when there is no evidence that they have neglected their duty."

HEALTH BOARD WILLING TO MOVE

Thinks that It Should Have a Properly-Fitted Building to Itself.

A special meeting of the Health Board was held yesterday, at which resolutions were passed regarding the applications to have the board removed from the Criminal Courts Building.

The resolutions set forth that in the opinion of the board there was no danger at all from contagion in the building, and that, in case any one should come in with smallpox, the presence of the board would be a great help in keeping the disease from spreading in the building.

The resolutions also set forth that it was the opinion of the chief medical officers of the board that the bacteriological and contagious bureaus were not at all dangerous.

During the twenty-eight years that the department was situated at Police Headquarters, the resolutions added, there had not been one case of contagion in the building.

The last section of the resolutions ran as follows:

That the opinions as above expressed are not intended to be an objection to the removal of the Health Department from the Criminal Courts Building, as it is greatly desired by the board, and the unanimous wish of its officers that a suitable building should be erected for its exclusive use, which shall be specially constructed for and adapted to its important public purposes.

Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Mayor Strong, and Recorder Goff.

Funeral of Mrs. C. E. Van Cortlandt.

CROTON POINT, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The funeral services for Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Van Cortlandt, who died on Saturday, were held at her old home, the Van Cortlandt manor house, to-day. They were largely attended. The Rev. G. W. Ferguson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Sing Sing, officiated, and the interment was in the manor cemetery, not far from the house.

Mrs. Van Cortlandt was actively charitable throughout her life, and during the war aided in the work of the Sanitary Commission and the Woman's Relief Association.

Mr. Osborn's Books Not Produced.

The examination of Charles S. Osborn in supplementary proceedings was continued before Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday.

The books and papers which were asked for at the last hearing were not produced, and Mr. Osborn said he had made no effort to find them. The history of his intimacy with Mrs. Lillian Davis was gone over again. Little that was new was elicited.

An adjournment was taken to Friday, at 1 o'clock.

Two Italians Tried to Hammer a Cartridge into a Hole Too Small for It.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—Two Italians were at work on a trestle which is being built by the Consolidated Road, a mile below here, this morning. They were engaged in blasting, and the dynamite cartridge which they wanted to use would not fit the hole they had drilled.

One of the Italians held the cartridge in place while the other placed a piece of stone on top of it and then struck it with a hammer. The man who wielded the hammer was blown high in the air. His legs and arms were broken, his face was literally blown off, and he was instantly killed. The injuries of the other man are probably fatal. The men were known only by numbers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 8:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Claribel; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for other parts of Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Coreen, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.")

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for Corporation, it will be necessary that the appropriation made to the department for "contingent expenses for the year 1895" be increased by adding thereto the sum of $50,000, perhaps a larger amount.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Jan.16,10A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Jan.23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $30. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb.9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan.26, 5:30 A.M. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Aurania, Feb.23, 4½ A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordl'd, Jan.16, 8:30 AM. Waesland, Jan.23, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE, TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot.. Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf.. Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..... Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC..... Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU..... Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu..... Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.... Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..... March 5, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
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YEMASSEE..... Friday, Jan. 18
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SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HABHAGEN, E.A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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Fulda..... March 23.. Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.. March 30..... Genoa
Werra..... April 13..... Genoa
Fulda..... April 27..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II... May 4..... Genoa

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Lahn, Tu., Jan.29, 9 A.M | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb.12, 9 A.M | Havel, Tu., Mch.12, 9 A.M
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M | Elbe, Sat., Mch.16, 9 A.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

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Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Stmrs.

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9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn, Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago